



DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Cuba Accused of Abusing Authority at Disarmament Meeting	A 1
China To Import Cement Plants From Romania, Japan	A 1

UNITED STATES

Carter, As-Sadat Discuss Middle East Situation	B 1
U.S. To Cooperate With Andean Nations on Cuban Refugees	B 1
Congressional Delegation Feted in Beijing	B 2
Deng, Wang Meet Head of McDonnell Douglas Corporation	B 2
RENMIN RIBAO on Debate over Domestic Issues in Presidential Election [1 Apr]	B 3
Briefs: Chinese Bronzes To Tour; American Folk Dances Performed	B 5

SOVIET UNION

XINHUA Report on Soviet Official's S.E. Asian Visits	C 1
--	-----

NORTHEAST ASIA

Kaunda Supports Peaceful Unification of Korea	D 1
RENMIN RIBAO on Fifth Contact Between North, South Korea [3 Apr]	D 1
Chinese Social Scientist in Tokyo Comments on U.S.-Iran Relations Break	D 2
XINHUA: Japan in Dilemma Over U.S.-Iranian Crisis	D 2
Deng Xiaoping Meets Japanese Delegations	D 3
Japanese Friendship Delegation Visits Anhui	D 4
Meets Governor Zhang	D 4
Hefei, Kurume To Become Sister Cities	D 4
XINHUA: Soviets Conduct Chemical Warfare Training on N. Islands	D 5
Soviet Bombers Fly Over Japan's Airspace	D 5

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Thai Foreign Minister Reaffirms Recognition of Democratic Kampuchea	E 1
Malaysian Foreign Minister on Relations With USSR	E 1
CCPCC's Hu Qiaomu Meets Hong Kong Scholars	E 1
Australia's New S. Wales Premier Visits China	E 2
Arrives in Guangzhou	E 2
Meets Hua Guofeng	E 2
New Zealand Refuses Soviet Cosmonaut Entry Visa	E 2
Briefs: Puppet Show in Thailand	E 2

SOUTH ASIA

Bo Yibo Meets With Pakistani Delegation	F 1
U.S. Congressional Delegation Feted in Rawalpindi	F 1
Pakistan, SFRY Sign Protocol Expanding Cooperation	F 1
Beijing Acrobatic Troupe Concludes 2-Week Sri Lanka Tour	F 2
Sri Lankan CP (M-L), Others Condemn Soviet Invasion	F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

British Aviation Exhibit in Shanghai Ends	G 1
Britain Moves To Strengthen Defenses	G 1
Railways Minister Fetes British Transport Delegation	G 1
AFP: First Air France Boeing 747 Lands in Beijing	G 2
AFP: Trade Officials Meet West German Delegation	G 2
Economic Delegation Leaves for West Germany	G 2
PLA Association Fetes Belgian Military Officer	G 2
Chinese Friendship Association Fetes Belgian Delegation	G 3
New Danish Envoy Presents Credentials to Ulanhu	G 3
Switzerland, Austria Discover Tungsten Deposits	G 3
Briefs: Ambassador to Finland Leaves	G 3

EASTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on Romanian Economic Delegation's Visit	H 1
Talks With Gu Mu	H 1
Bo Yibo Attends Banquet	H 1
Romania, Syria Hold Talks on Mideast Issues	H 1

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Iran's President Favors Cooperation With Pakistan	I 1
Iranian Students Warn U.S. Against Military Action	I 1
Sudan, Iraq Restore Diplomatic Relations	I 1
Israeli Troops Enter Southern Lebanon	I 1
Mauritanian Leader Receives Vice Premier Chen Muhua	I 2
Tanzanian Vice President To Visit China	I 2
Further Reportage on Zambian President's Visit to China	I 2
XINHUA English Report of Arrival	I 2
AFP Report	I 3
Hua Guofeng Hosts Banquet	I 4
Hua Banquet Speech	I 5
Kaunda Banquet Speech	I 6
Talks With Hua Guofeng	I 6
OAU Takes Steps To Insure Chad Cease-Fire	I 7
Briefs: New Equatorial Guinea Envoy;	I 7
Tunisian Seminar on PRC	

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

AFP: China Denies Establishing Relations With Bolivia	J 1
Latin American Countries Condemn Cuban Actions	J 1
Peruvian Officials, Groups Statements	J 1
Costa Rica, Bolivia, Ecuador Comments	J 1
El Salvador Junta Extends 'State of Siege'	J 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Geng Biao Attends PLA Public Health Campaign Meeting	L 1
JIEFANGJUN BAO on Improving Political, Ideological Work	L 1
Import-Export Commission Official on Economic Cooperation	L 2
Report on Experiments in Deep Sea Diving	L 3
New Instruments, Meters Being Produced	L 3
XINHUA on First Quarter Industrial Output	L 4
Report on Primary, Middle School Students' Low Levels	L 5
Beijing, Xuzhou Stress Vegetable Growing in Urban Areas	L 6
CAIMAO ZHANXIAN BAO Editorial	L 7
GUANGMING RIBAO Editorial on Importance of Party Building [16 Mar]	L 8
RENMIN RIBAO Editorial on Role of Science, Technology [24 Mar]	L 10
HONGQI Recounts Work of Former CCP Secretary General [16 Mar]	L 14
Report on Improvements in Commune Management	L 18

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Xu Jiatur Attends Jiangsu People's Congress Session	O 1
Jiang Weiqing Attends Jiangxi CCP Standing Committee Meeting	O 2
Shanghai Raises Industrial Output, Cuts Energy Use Rate	O 5
Shanghai Sets New Record in Export Trade	O 6
Shanghai Worker Thanks Yemeni Students for First Aid	O 6
Briefs: Anhui Light Industry Conference; Anhui Light Industry; Anhui Health Conference; Anhui Supply Conference; Anhui Municipality's Industrial Production; Jiangsu Corn Planting; Jiangsu Vegetable Supply; Jiangsu Agricultural Output; Jiangxi Rare Earth Resources; Shandong Cotton Forum	O 7

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Briefs: Guangzhou Nationalities Affairs Committee; Guangdong Bee-Raising Conference; Guangdong Wild Rice; Guangxi Schistosomiasis Conference; Hubei Red Army Monument; Hubei Salary Conference; Hubei Spring Farming; HUNAN RIBAO Dryland Crop Commentary; Hunan State Farms; Hunan New Rice Strains; Hunan Hydroelectrical Symposium; Hunan Soil Improvement; Hunan Cotton Conference; Hunan Cocoon Production	P 1
---	-----

SOUTHWEST REGION

Briefs: Guizhou PLA Forum; Guizhou Rural Enterprise; New Guiyang Publication; Sichuan Artificial Rainfalls; Sichuan Agriculture Study; Sichuan Court Reversal	Q 1
--	-----

NORTH REGION

Zhao Pengfei Speaks at Beijing CPPCC Session	R 1
Beijing Municipality Acts on Deputies Motions	R 1
Beijing Industry Undergoes Environmental Survey	R 2
Afforestation for Pollution Control	R 3
Soil Survey Near Beijing Provides Data for Land Use Zoning	R 3
Shanxi Party Plenary Session Discusses Problems, Tasks	R 4
[SHANXI RIBAO 26 Mar]	
Briefs: Hebei Fodder Processing	

NORTHEAST REGION

Chen Lei Addresses Harbin Meeting on Office Work Style	S 1
HEILONGJIANG RIBAO on Administering Party Work	S 1
Wang Enmao Speaks at Jilin CCP Standing Committee Meeting	S 2
Li Diping Attends Jilin CPPCC Standing Committee Meeting	S 5
Li Youwen Chairs Jilin People's Congress Committee Meeting	S 6
Wang Enmao, Others Plant Trees in Changchun	S 6
Li Desheng Gives Party Lecture to Shenyang PLA Units	S 7

NORTHWEST REGION

Wang Feng Attends Memorial Service for Xinjiang Figure	T 1
Briefs: Gansu Peasants' Income; Gansu Circular for	
Enterprises; Qinghai Meteorological Work;	
Xinjiang Peasants' Income	

HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

TA KUNG PAO on Soviet Ambition in U.S.-Iranian Rift [9 Apr]	U 1
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CUBA ACCUSED OF ABUSING AUTHORITY AT DISARMAMENT MEETING

OW101228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Geneva, April 9 (XINHUA)--The Pakistani delegate to the conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) at a plenary meeting here this afternoon called attention to the fact that the Cuban delegate, CCD chairman for the month, had distributed a cable from the Vietnamese-installed regime in Kampuchea as a conference document. The cable was sent by the foreign minister of the puppet regime in Phnom Penh requesting admission to the conference discussion.

The Pakistani delegate's exposure was supported by the delegates of Sri Lanka and China who voiced their strong disapproval of the Cuban delegate's abuse of the chairman's authority. The Cuban delegate admitted that it was his decision to distribute the cable. But he argued that he thought the message "of an informative nature".

Consultations have been going on in the past weeks on the requests of six countries, Finland, Denmark, Austria, Spain, Democratic Kampuchea and Vietnam, all non-member nations of the Committee on Disarmament, to take part in the CCD discussions. Vietnam requested that it be admitted to the debate on the outlawing of chemical weapons. At the CCD meetings in February and March, a number of countries accused it and the Soviet Union of using toxic chemicals in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Laos.

The Pakistani delegate pointed out at the meeting this afternoon that Democratic Kampuchea, recognized by the United Nations as one of its members, had been "discriminated against" by some delegates. In the course of the consultations, the Soviet delegate and some others tried to deny Democratic Kampuchea participation in the discussion. The cable from the puppet regime in Phnom Penh is part of this combined effort to bar Democratic Kampuchea from the conference. The plenary meeting this afternoon approved Finland's participation only.

CHINA TO IMPORT CEMENT PLANTS FROM ROMANIA, JAPAN

OW060310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 6 (XINHUA)--China is to import from Romania a whole cement plant with a designed annual production capacity of one million tons and to import from Japan two whole cement plants each with an annual production capacity of 1.5 million tons, according to the Ministry of Building Materials.

The one from Romania is to be built in Xuzhou in northern Jiangsu Province, east China, and is scheduled to be completed by 1982. The two from Japan are to be set up in Ningguo City in southeastern Anhui Province, east China, and in Tangshan City, some 200 kilometres east of Beijing. The one in Anhui is to be completed by 1984 and the one in Tangshan is to be finished by 1982. All these places have good transportation facilities and local materials for producing cement.

Computers will be used in some production procedures. These cement plants also have anti-pollution and anti-earthquake devices. Pre-calcination technique is used in the Japan-imported plants. This increases the life span of the refractory bricks in the kiln chamber and raises output by a big margin. Preparations are under way for construction of these plants, each taking up an area of around 45 hectares.

CARTER, AS-SADAT DISCUSS MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

OW100306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Washington April 9 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Carter and Egyptian President as-Sadat have completed two days of talks in which they reviewed a wide range of issues, including the Middle East, southwest Asia, Africa, and the remaining issues in the current autonomy negotiations, said a White House statement issued this afternoon.

In their discussions, the two presidents "asserted again their joint determination to pursue to successful conclusion within the Camp David framework the current autonomy negotiations as another step toward a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East," the statement said, adding: "They focused on ways to accelerate the peace process and to resolve the remaining issues in the negotiations."

At the invitation of Carter, As-Sadat arrived in Washington Monday afternoon. The two leaders have since held three rounds of talks. Israeli Prime Minister Begin is scheduled to come here next week for talks with President Carter.

The visits of As-Sadat and Begin were arranged at a time when the 10-month autonomy talks have been deadlocked as a result of Israel's intransigence in denying a full autonomy for the Palestinians in Gaza and West Bank. President Carter was reported to have intended to use his talks with the Egyptian and Israeli leaders to give a new boost to the process.

After concluding their final round of talks, Carter and As-Sadat went to the south lawn of the White House to meet reporters. President Carter praised President as-Sadat for his "personal courage and his understanding of difficult issues, his patience in negotiations and his very sound advice and wisdom". He told reporters that his talks with As-Sadat had been "constructive", but he added that no decision could be reached before consultations began.

President Carter reaffirmed that the U.S. would continue to "play a role, a major role" in the Middle East peace negotiations and that the U.S. still stands for "the realization of security for Egypt and security for Israel, peace between all nations in the region" and "a recognition of the realization of the Palestinian rights, the recognition that the Palestinians must have a voice in the determination of their own future".

President as-Sadat also expressed satisfaction with his talks with President Carter. Referring to the Palestinian autonomy negotiations, he stressed that "the Palestinian question is the core and crux of the whole problem in the Middle East and the Arab-Israeli conflict". "At this moment there are lots of difficulties and new developments in the area where we live, namely, Afghanistan, Iran, the threat to the Gulf. All this in my view should enhance the efforts for reaching an agreement upon the full autonomy for the Palestinians," As-Sadat said.

U.S. TO COOPERATE WITH ANDEAN NATIONS ON CUBAN REFUGEES

OW100230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0200 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Washington, April 9 (XINHUA)--The United States will "fully cooperate" with Andean nations and with others in the hemisphere towards a solution to the Cuban refugee problems, said a State Department spokesman today.

I. 10 Apr 80

B 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

The statement was made as the Andean foreign ministers are meeting in Lima today to discuss the situation. It was reported that over ten thousand Cubans had flooded over the weekend into the Peruvian Embassy compound in Havana to seek asylum in the hope of leaving the country.

Spokesman David Passage said the United States "supports this collective approach". He said, "We are concerned about the situation. We stand prepared to cooperate with them in working out some sort of solution."

He called the situation a "hemispheric problem", saying that virtually every nation in this hemisphere has been subject one time or another to "efforts to influence its government or its political processes" by advances "directed from Havana" and "virtually every embassy in Havana just in terms of this particular crisis has been subject to seekers of asylum from people hoping to flee from Cuba."

He welcomed the fund-raising activities already underway in this country to help remove and resettle the Cubans presently seeking asylum at the Peruvian Embassy. A group of Cuban Americans are already on their way to Lima to offer help to the Peruvian Government.

Department Spokesman Hodding Carter described the influx of Cubans into the Peruvian Embassy compound as "a signal of intense dissatisfaction with life in Cuba." Other administration officials attributed this situation to "some of Cuba's most severe economic difficulties" since Castro came to power 21 years ago.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION FETED IN BEIJING

OW081646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)--Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a 36-member delegation of U.S. congressmen.

Leader of the delegation is Jonathan Bingham, chairman of the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives. Mr. Bingham said in his speech: "There are many opportunities for cooperation between the United States and China. We have common interest in many fields." He proposed a toast to the ever closer relations between the two countries.

U.S. Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock and Mrs. Woodcock were among the guests.

DENG, WANG MEET HEAD OF McDONNELL DOUGLAS CORPORATION

OW081651 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premiers Deng Xiaoping and Wang Zhen met with Mr. Sanford McDonnell, president of the McDonnell Douglas Corporation of the United States, Mrs. McDonnell and their party on separate occasions at the Great Hall of the People here today.

The guests were honoured at a banquet hosted by Wang Zhen this evening. Duan Zijun, Chinese vice-minister of the Third Ministry of Machine Building, was present on the occasions. Mr. McDonnell and his party arrived here on April 4 for a visit to China.

RENMIN RIBAO ON DEBATE OVER DOMESTIC ISSUES IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

HK081128 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 80 p 7 HK

[News analysis by Xiao Xi: "The U.S. Presidential Election and the Debates on Domestic Issues"]

[Text] The presidential election in the United States is entering the white-hot stage. Of the 50 states which make up that nation, nearly half of them have held caucuses or primaries. Some candidates have been eliminated in the grueling trials of strength while the few left are still locked in fierce contention. On the Democratic side, in the primaries and caucuses held so far, Kennedy has been defeated by Carter in all states except New York, Connecticut and his native state of Massachusetts. On the Republican side, there was once a close and spirited contest among Reagan, Bush and Anderson. Recently, Reagan has taken a good lead after defeating his opponents by wide margins in several states. Some time ago, there was much talk in political circles in the United States that former President Ford was preparing to announce his candidacy. However, Ford changed his mind and stated that he would stay out of the race. This action has removed the biggest obstacle facing Reagan within the Republican Party.

Comments in the American press say that Carter and Reagan are now "irresistible" and that the presidential election "today seems to be only a race between two horses."

Generally speaking, in an election year voters are primarily concerned with domestic issues, which are of immediate interest to them. Some time ago, however, their attention was focused on international issues due to the U.S.-Iranian crisis and the Afghanistan incident. Hence, the voters and the candidates taking part in political debates in the election all turned their attention to U.S. foreign policy and issues related to defense.

Recently, the continuously worsening economic situation has made domestic issues more conspicuous than ever before. These issues can be summarized this way: galloping inflation, the daily deepening energy crisis, the forthcoming economic recession and an ever increasing army of unemployed. Among them, the most eye-catching are the compound annual increase rates of the consumer price index and the wholesale prices index, which have reached as high as 18 percent and 20 percent respectively. In the words of the American press, they have reached an "unbearable level." Kennedy asserted that economic issues, which now appear in the election as a "potentially explosive problem," would exert tremendous influence on the election.

In the face of such a grim situation, President Carter and his economic advisers held a series of intense consultations and on 14 March, the President announced to the nation a five-point anti-inflation program, which includes: Federal budget cuts, credit curbs, voluntary wage and price guidelines, energy conservation, structural reforms and measures designed to enhance productivity. Carter declared that his program was "not sugar-coated medicine" and "involves pain." He appealed to Americans in every walk of life to "tighten" their "belts" and "grin and bear it."

The American press said that Carter's anti-inflation program was "a tremendous political gamble," and that it was very hard to predict the results. However, such comments reflected the belief that Carter's move would surely allay the voters who are unhappy about inflation and deprive his opponents of an excuse for attacking him.

After Carter's announcement, other presidential candidates issued statements in succession, hitting out vehemently at the President. Judging from the current debates, while candidates of both parties without exception recognize that inflation is the No 1 enemy facing the American economy, there exist sharp differences among them on how to subdue this enemy. These sharp differences reflect either diverse standpoints or the political utility of enunciating such differences in the election. The debate is focused on the following issues:

1. Is it necessary to introduce tax cuts? In his economic report, Carter said that he had rejected proposals for tax cuts to balance the budget and reduce the deficit despite the fact that there had been a strong demand for such cuts from the Congress and the voters. He added that only when inflation was brought under control to some extent or when the economic recession worsened could the government consider such cuts.

Republican candidate Reagan played the voter card and suggested an overall 30 percent cut in income tax. He claimed that tax increases "are not good remedies for curing our illnesses once and for all and cannot curb inflation at all." Reagan even promised to "reduce taxes and strengthen the economy" once he was elected president.

2. Is it necessary to freeze wages and prices? Carter's anti-inflation program includes voluntary wage-price guidelines. Carter said that he was against mandatory measures in peacetime and was only in favor of the introduction of voluntary wage-price guidelines by the government in conjunction with trade unions and enterprises.

One of Carter's opponents in the presidential race and fellow Democrat, Kennedy, is opposed to Carter's policy on "voluntary" guidelines. Kennedy said that the government should use mandatory means and slap a 6-month freeze on wages and prices. He even guaranteed that inflation would be reduced to two-thirds of its present size if his proposals were put into practice.

Carter countered Kennedy's criticism with burning satire. He retorted that the kind of mandatory means proposed by Kennedy "have never succeeded anywhere" and that they can give rise to "lopsided economic development," "harm the productive forces" and lead to the "thorough disintegration" of price controls.

In short, every candidate is eager to prove that his methods are most suited to the economic maladies in the United States and their arguments can be very confusing to the public.

3. Is it necessary to allow further oil price hikes? This is one of the most controversial issues on the current scene.

Oil prices in the United States used to be the cheapest among all the Western countries. However, in addition to the favorable conditions it brought to the American economy, cheap energy has given birth to a major malady--it has allowed the United States to consume more energy than any other country in the world with the most alarming waste. Carter has repeatedly reminded the American people of the fact that oil prices rose more than 10 times on the international market in the past decade. He pointed out that this has been a heavy burden to the United States, which is so dependent on imported oil, and that it has also been the principal reason for the spiraling inflation rate. To reduce the amount of oil imported and consumed, Carter put forward his plan last year to gradually lift controls on domestic oil prices and impose "windfall profits tax" on oil companies. This time when Carter presented his new anti-inflation package, he announced a further levy of \$0.10 per gallon for gasoline at the pump as a "conservation measure." This has triggered off heated debates among presidential candidates in both parties.

Kennedy is not opposed to the "windfall profits tax" on the oil companies, but he said that oil price hikes as proposed by Carter were "most unreasonable to the poor and the working people" and would "add to inflation."

On the other hand, Republican candidate Anderson thinks that Carter's moves do not go far enough. He suggested increasing the tax on oil to \$0.50. However, his suggestion immediately evoked strong opposition from the public.

In a word, the soaring of oil price has affected everyone and the Carter administration has found itself in a predicament and is at its wits' end amid criticisms and opposition from both the consumers and some oil companies. Carter has been forced to appeal to the public to think about the national interests and make some "bitter sacrifices."

Apart from the above problems, there are still other problems to cope with. As for slashing Federal spending, Carter has only put forward a general proposal and the government and Congress are still far apart on what to slash and how deep the cuts should be. The American press has predicted that there will be further stormy debates because Carter has been unable to produce a concrete plan.

All these problems facing the U.S. economy are by no means a new illness but a chronic malady which it has suffered from for several years. It is feared that there can be no panacea for its cure no matter what kind of "wise man" becomes the new president.

Hence, the debates among the presidential candidates on economic issues are actually being conducted around trivial details. Although they look very hot and stormy, there are hardly any fundamental differences of opinion among the participants in the debates. The heated verbal exchanges among the presidential candidates appear to aim merely at winning the support of more voters to defeat opponents in the race for the White House.

BRIEFS

CHINESE BRONZES TO TOUR--Beijing, 26 Mar--The English edition of "The Wonder of Chinese Bronzes" by Li Xueqin, research professor of the Institute of History of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, has come off the press. It will go on sale in the United States in April when an exhibition of Chinese bronzes tours New York, Boston, Chicago, Fort Worth, Texas, and Los Angeles. With a colour plate section of forty objects as well as a text liberally illustrated with black-and-white drawings, the book provides basic information about Chinese bronzes, their origin some 4,000 years ago, main periods of development and significance for the study of ancient history and ancient script. The book gives a brief resume of the study and unearthing of bronzes in the last 30 years. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 26 Mar 80 OW]

AMERICAN FOLK DANCES PERFORMED--Hangzhou, 6 Apr--The Song and Dance Ensemble of Hangzhou has performed two American folk dances more than 60 times on the stage since learning them last year from a visiting American friendship delegation. For most of the city's residents, this was the first time they had seen performances of American dances since 1949. One of the dances called "Fire Knife Dance" has a heavy Hawaiian influence. The other entitled "Hoop Dance" had its origin among American Indians. The Hangzhou Song and Dance Ensemble, composed of 180 members, learned the dances in July last year from an American delegation called "Brigham Young University friendship ambassadors to China". In the past two years, the ensemble has also performed other foreign dances. Guo Zhuangjun, a leading performer in both American dances, told XINHUA that in many ways they are similar to Chinese folk dances. The "Fire Knife Dance," he said, expresses the strong spirit of Hawaii's indigenous population and the "Hoop Dance" presents the American Indians' intelligence and energy, and their love and praise of the nature. This has made both dances very popular with audiences. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0246 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW]

I. 10 Apr 80

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOVIET UNION

C 1

XINHUA REPORT ON SOVIET OFFICIAL'S S.E. ASIAN VISITS

OWO81009 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1311 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW

[By XINHUA reporter]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Apr--Before and after carrying out activities in Hanoi and Phnom Penh, Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Firiyubin recently made "unofficial visits" to Thailand and Singapore. Press reports in Southeast Asian and other countries show that the main purpose of Firiyubin's visits was to persuade ASEAN countries to "clear up their misunderstanding" and to "restore harmonious relations" with Vietnam, but he was resisted by the ASEAN countries with a clear-cut stand.

While visiting the ASEAN countries, Firiyubin tried to explain away the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea by alleging that the Soviet Union does not think "there is any such issue as the Kampuchean issue."

According to an AP dispatch, a high-ranking official of the Singapore Ministry of Foreign Affairs bluntly told Firiyubin: "It is as clear as daylight that Vietnam, a Soviet ally, has occupied Kampuchea." A Singapore spokesman pointed out: "So long as the Soviet Union supports Vietnamese aggression, we are bound to have differing views on issues." During his talks with Firiyubin, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi told him that Thailand is opposed to the dispatch of troops by a country to intervene in another sovereign country. Thailand does not want to see the occurrence in this region of an incident in which brute force is resorted to in committing aggression, because it poses a threat to regional peace.

After meeting with Firiyubin, Thai Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman said: "If the Soviet Union stopped or reduced its aid to Vietnam, the war in Kampuchea would end in a few weeks."

Commenting on Firiyubin's visits, the Indonesian paper KOMPAS pointed out: "If Vice Foreign Minister Firiyubin wants to make some contribution, he should work together with others to urge Vietnam to agree to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, which would be highly praised."

During his visits, Firiyubin also asked ASEAN countries to hold talks with Vietnam to "clear up the misunderstanding caused by the conflict in Kampuchea." He told leaders of ASEAN countries that "Vietnam has not constituted a threat to any countries," that Vietnam "wishes to conclude bilateral nonaggression treaties with the five ASEAN countries" and that the ASEAN countries "should not miss this opportunity."

As a matter of fact, Vietnam has thus far refused to recognize ASEAN as an entity. It wants to sign bilateral treaties with ASEAN countries, respectively, in an attempt to split them up.

Singapore's Foreign Minister Rajaratnam's answer to Firiyubin was: If Moscow hopes for peace and stability, it should advise Vietnam to conduct "a sincere dialog" with ASEAN. Thai Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman said on 27 March: ASEAN is willing to have a dialog with Vietnam, but Vietnam takes a "stubborn" attitude. Thus, "no results have been achieved" in the dialog between ASEAN and Hanoi.

Firiyubin originally planned to visit Malaysia, but this visit was canceled because it reportedly "clashed with the Malaysian foreign minister's own plan."

In commenting on Firiyubin's visit to Southeast Asia, REUTER said: "No other time is more inappropriate than the time when Firiyubin visited Singapore," and his visit was "a fiasco."

KAUNDA SUPPORTS PEACEFUL UNIFICATION OF KOREA

OW091252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, April 9 (XINHUA)--Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday expressed support for the peaceful unification of Korea and opposition to the use of force in international relations.

Speaking at a banquet he gave in honor of President Kim Il-song, President Kaunda said he believed that the removal of the conflict situation in the Korean Peninsula will strengthen international peace and security. Declaring Zambia's commitment to supporting the noble goals of peace in unity in this peninsula, President Kaunda added, "We abhor conflict. We abhor the use of force to settle international issues." "We uphold the principles of non-alignment as an instrument of peace and freedom, especially among Third World countries," he said. "We believe in the independence and unity of all the countries of the Third World as the best guarantee for strengthening peace and cooperation through the elimination of regional conflicts," he noted.

President Kim Il-song said on the occasion, "The most valuable achievement of the visit is that the two countries have agreed to further expand and develop cooperative relations between them in the light of the present tendency against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism and domination and enslavement in all forms and the tendency of aspiring for independence." He added, "In the present situation which is growing more complicated and tenser, only when the world independent forces get united and fight can they win victories in the noble cause of opposing domination and enslavement in various forms and in deciding their own destiny." President Kim Il-song pledged to unite, as in the past, with the Third World and non-aligned countries, strengthen cooperation with them and faithfully discharge the national and international duties placed upon Korea by the world revolution.

The Zambian party and government delegation toured Pyongyang and Hamhung. President Kim Il-song and President Kaunda held talks on April 6 and 8.

RENMIN RIBAO ON FIFTH CONTACT BETWEEN NORTH, SOUTH KOREA

HK081017 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 80 p 6 HK

[XINHUA report: "Representatives of North and South Korea Hold Fifth Contact"]

[Text] Parnunjom, 1 Apr--The fifth meeting of working-level delegates to arrange contact between the premiers of the North and South of Korea was held behind closed doors today at the "House of Freedom" in the South-held quarter of the Parnunjom Joint Garrison Command.

At a press conference held after the meeting, Chief Delegate of the North Hyon Chun-kuk said: The climate of the meeting was clouded from the outset when delegates of the South brought up their much publicized topic of the so-called "spy incident" concerning the southward infiltration by the north. The delegates of the North refuted the remarks made by their southern counterparts, pointing out that the so-called "spy incident" was fabricated by the South to attack the North. They also proposed to discuss the agenda question for the meeting of the two premiers. However, because the delegates of the South refused to discuss it, no progress was made on the agenda question for the meeting of the two premiers. However, because the delegates of the South refused to discuss it, no progress was made on the agenda question for the meeting of the two premiers at this contact.

12

I. 10 Apr 80

D 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

CHINESE SOCIAL SCIENTIST IN TOKYO COMMENTS ON U.S.-IRAN RELATIONS BREAK

OW100115 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, April 9 (XINHUA)--Huan Xiang, leader of the delegation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences to Japan, expressed the hope here today that statesmen of the United States and Iran will show a sensible attitude toward an early settlement of the disputes between the two countries as both are faced with threats from the Soviet Union and have to deal with them. Huan Xiang made this statement on the recent severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Iran during an exchange of view on international politics with his Japanese counterparts.

"The biggest development with the advent of the eighties was Soviet aggression against Afghanistan," he noted, adding: "It forecast the eighties to be years of greater unrest and turmoil." "The decade will be characterized by the total evaporation of the hopes of 'detente'," he said. "The Soviet Union's policy of driving south," he pointed out, "is just part of its overall strategy". He took exception to the view that Soviet aggression in Afghanistan was not a premeditated act but a chance occurrence. "It will be too optimistic to fancy that a second or a third Afghanistan could be averted simply by neutralizing the first victim," he said. Huan Xiang appealed to various countries of the world to unite in an effort to safeguard universal peace and, guarding against political and economic appeasement, prevent the Soviet Union from devising another Afghanistan incident.

XINHUA: JAPAN IN DILEMMA OVER U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

OW091522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[By XINHUA correspondent]

[Text] Tokyo, April 9 (XINHUA)--Japan, as an ally of the United States and Iran's friend, has found itself in an agonizing dilemma as the United States presses it to support the economic sanctions against Iran following the rupture of U.S.-Iranian relations.

U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield met with Vice-Foreign Minister Masuo Takashima yesterday seeking Japan's support for the U.S. position towards Iran. Having heard Takashima's report in the afternoon, Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira told him to get in touch with other government departments concerned about whatever actions to be taken, and to gather relevant information and watch closely the moves and reactions of Western nations.

The newspaper, NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN noted that the government will support the United States as far as possible.

On the same day, Foreign Minister Saburo Okita told the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Councillors that it is "important" to maintain cordial relations with Iran and that the government wishes to continue to be on good terms with Iran. Any economic measure against Iran can be taken only after carefully weighing the interest of the nation, he added. He said: "Japan's consistent position is to get in contact with other friendly countries, while taking the necessary actions. It would get into trouble if it thrusts itself ahead of the others."

I. 10 Apr 80

D 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

This means that Japan must not please Iran at the expense of its alliance with the United States and that it cannot very well give up Iran's supply of crude oil, which accounts for 11 per cent of its oil imports, for the sake of the United States. Despite its support to the United States on the issue of hostages, Japan essentially wishes to play the role of a mediator in the U.S.-Iranian crisis.

With the rupture of U.S.-Iranian relations, Washington is expected to ask Japan to do more with regard to economic sanctions against Iran. On the other hand, Iran has threatened to cut off oil supply to those countries which sanctioned it economically as requested by the United States. Thus, as Japanese newspapers noted, very little leeway is left to Japan to manoeuvre.

The Japanese public was shaken by the news of the rupture of U.S.-Iranian relations. In view of the tension arising from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, they hope that Japan and West European countries would try to cool off the emotional heat of both the United States and Iran.

Several mass-circulation newspapers here in their editorials today urge Japan and Western Europe to dissuade the conflicting parties from taking any action that is dictated more by emotion than by wisdom. The SANKEI SHIMBUN pointed out, "As the U.S.-Iranian relations worsen, Japan and the West European nations will find themselves in an increasingly trying situation and the Soviet Union will be more pleased than ever. The United States must not drive Iran to the side of Moscow; in that case, Iran may become a second Afghanistan." It is said that it is in Japan's interest from a long-term point of view to preserve peace in the Middle East.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS JAPANESE DELEGATIONS

OW101246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping this morning met with a delegation from the Japan-China Youth Association for Advancing Studies led by Kaheita Okazaki and a Tokyo junior chamber international group led by Mitsuhiro Kurokawa.

Deng Xiaoping spoke to the Japanese visitors of China's unserving resolve to achieve modernization. "An important task confronting us now is the discovery, training and use of able people," he said. In this respect, he paid tribute to Mr. Okazaki and other Japanese friends for their efforts to help train young Chinese technical and managerial personnel.

Speaking of the 2,000-year-old contacts between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, he said: "The friendly relations between China and Japan are not only in the interest of our two peoples, but also in the interest of peace in the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world." He expressed the hope that young people and children in the two countries all know the significance of this friendship and will carry it forward from generation to generation.

Mr. Okazaki, who first visited China 20 years ago, said that he would urge the younger generation in Japan to work together with Chinese youth in furthering Japan-China friendship. Present at the meeting was Hu Qili, President of the All-China Youth Federation.

I. 10 Apr 80

D 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS ANHUI

Meets Governor Zhang

OW100450 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Zhang Jingfu, governor of Anhui Province, met on the afternoon of 8 April with Toshiyuki Chikami, mayor of Kurume City of Japan, and members of a Kurume City friendship delegation led by the mayor. The meeting took place at the Daoxianglou Guesthouse in Hefei. The two sides had a wide-ranging, friendly conversation on the growth of friendly relations between China and Japan and on strengthening exchanges and cooperation between the two sides in economics, science, technology, culture and education.

Present on the occasion were Hou Yong, vice governor of Anhui Province; Zheng Huaizhou, deputy secretary general of the provincial people's government; (Zhao Qingchao), director of the provincial foreign affairs office; Wei Anmin, mayor, and (Wei Ruifeng), vice mayor, of Hefei Municipality; and (Yuan Fang), deputy secretary general of the Hefei Municipal People's Government.

At 1430 on 8 April, when the distinguished guests from Kurume City arrived at the entrance to the meeting hall, Governor Zhang Jingfu greeted Mayor Toshiyuki Chikami and other distinguished Japanese guests and shook their hands to wish them welcome. He said that on behalf of the Anhui Provincial People's Government he would like to extend a warm welcome to the Kurume City delegation to come to visit Hefei Municipality. He added: "While on a stopover in Tokyo last June on my way to the United States, I was accorded warm hospitality by your government. This fully indicated your government's good will for the Chinese people." Mayor Toshiyuki Chikami said in reply: "Since my arrival in Hefei Municipality of Anhui, I have been accorded warm and friendly hospitality from the people of this municipality everywhere I went. My visit here in the past 2 days has further deepened our mutual understanding. This morning I and my colleagues held formal talks with Mayor Wei Anmin in which we adopted a protocol on forging ties between Hefei and Kurume to become sister cities." Governor Zhang Jingfu extended warm congratulations on this event.

During their cordial conversation, Governor Zhang Jingfu and Mayor Toshiyuki Chikami expressed the hope that cooperation between Hefei and Kurume City will soon achieve good results after becoming sister cities. It is hoped that Kurume City will send not only good will delegations to Hefei but also professional groups to compare practices with us. Governor Zhang Jingfu said that young men and young women from Anhui would be sent to Japan on study tours to learn from Japan's strong points to offset our own weaknesses in the interest of making improvements.

Governor Zhang Jingfu and Mayor Toshiyuki Chikami exchanged gifts during the meeting.

Hefei, Kurume To Become Sister Cities

OW091726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Hefei, April 9 (XINHUA)--Hefei City, capital of Anhui Province, and the Japanese Kurume City have decided to establish official friendship ties, according to an agreement reached by the two sides yesterday morning. Both sides agreed that a friendship delegation of Hefei with Mayor Wei Anmin as its leader will visit Kurume in May this year and sign a protocol at a ceremony.

I. 10 Apr 80

D 5

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

The proposal to establish friendship ties between the two cities was raised by Mayor Toshiyuki Chikami, and found a ready echo in various circles of Hefei City. A delegation from Kurume led by Mayor Toshiyuki Chikami is visiting Hefei from April 6 to 10 at the invitation of Mayor Wei Anmin.

Zhang Jingfu, governor of Anhui Province, met with Mayor Toshiyuki Chikami and his delegation yesterday afternoon and congratulated him on this event. He hoped that Hefei and Kurume would strengthen cooperation and exchanges in economic construction, science and technology, culture and education and would help each other to make common progress.

Both Hefei and Kurume have a long history and have been developing rapidly in recent years. Situated in the south of Fukuoka Prefecture, Kurume is well-known as the "rubber city". She has well-developed rubber and textile industries and science and culture. A mountain-side city overlooking the sea, Kurume is known for its abundance of flowers and exquisite potted landscape. Hefei lies between the Yangtze River and the Hua He with a history of over two thousand years. A rising industrial city, it has made fast progress in economy, culture, science and technology.

The establishment of bonds of friendship between the two cities will help promote both economic and cultural prosperity and friendship between the people of the two cities.

XINHUA: SOVIETS CONDUCT CHEMICAL WARFARE TRAINING ON N. ISLANDS

OW091532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, April 9 (XINHUA)--A division of Soviet troops recently conducted poison gas warfare training on Japan's islands of Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and Habomai, disclosed a well-informed Western military source here. This regular chemical warfare exercise was joined by the Soviet Air Force stationed on the Etorofu Island, the source said.

Over the past few weeks, according to the Japanese KYODO news service, the Soviet naval force has been reinforced in the areas around the four Japanese northern islands. A number of warships were sent there. In addition, some supply ships were used to transport equipment and fuel to the motorized division there.

SOVIET BOMBERS FLY OVER JAPAN'S AIRSPACE

OW100738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, April 10 (XINHUA)--The Japanese Air Self-Defence Force early yesterday morning spotted two Soviet long-range Tu-95B bombers over the waters off Nemuro, Hokkaido. The bombers were flying from the Kurile Islands down the Pacific and turned back northwards over the waters 80 km. from Boso. Two Japanese F-4FJ fighter planes took off from the Hyakuriga Base in surveillance. At 1120, about four hours later, the Russian aircraft left the Boso sea area and flew in the direction of the Kurile Islands.

The Tu-95B bomber is capable of carrying air-to-ground missiles with nuclear heads. The Japanese Air Self-Defence Force believed that the bombers made the sorties for practice in launching air-to-ground missiles. Some time ago, Soviet planes, including Tu-95B's, often appeared in the air space around Japan for training in long-range bombing, which the Japanese military called the "Tokyo express". The Self-Defense Force believes that the sorties yesterday indicated a resumption of the "Tokyo express" which has been discontinued for some time.

I. 10 Apr 80

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

E 1

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER REAFFIRMS RECOGNITION OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

OW101222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, April 10 (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila categorically denied today that Thailand would recognize the Hanoi-installed Heng Samrin regime and reaffirmed its recognition of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. He made the statement at a press conference soon after his meeting with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja who arrived here on April 8 on his way home from attending a United Nations meeting in New York.

Sitthi said that Thailand upholds its original stand on the Kampuchean issue and supports the United Nations' resolution which calls for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the right of the Kampuchean people to choose their own government and decide their own future. He stressed that Thailand's stand and policy on this matter are identical with that of other ASEAN countries. Referring to the rumour that ASEAN is secretly finding ways to have Vietnam pull out its troops from Kampuchea instead by withdrawing its recognition of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, the foreign minister said, "It is a false report."

Thailand calls for an international meeting at ministerial level to solve the Kampuchean problem, he said, and his government wants peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region. He disclosed that at their meeting the Indonesian foreign minister agreed with Thailand's stand on the Kampuchean problem and supported its proposal for an international meeting. Sitthi said that all the ASEAN countries hope that the United Nations would act promptly to help the Kampuchean people who are in urgent need of food.

MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

OW091718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, April 9 (XINHUA)--Malaysia will only maintain with the Soviet Union a common diplomatic relationship which is now at a low ebb, Malaysia's NIYANG SIANG PAU reported today quoting Malaysian Foreign Minister Rithauddeen. In his written testimony at a Senate session yesterday, Rithauddeen said Malaysia had time and again expressed its regret over the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country so that the Afghan people could decide their own destiny by themselves. Without the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, Malaysia will not participate in the Moscow Olympic games, he reiterated.

CCPCC'S HU QIAOMU MEETS HONG KONG SCHOLARS

OW100322 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1707 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 8 Apr--Hu Qiaomu, secretary of the CCPCC Secretariat and President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, this afternoon in Beijing met with Mou Runsun, professor of Hong Kong Chinese University; Li E, head of the College of Arts of Hong Kong University; and Zhao Lingyang, professor of Chinese history of the Chinese Department of Hong Kong University. They were invited to attend the congress of the Chinese History Society. Hu Qiaomu conversed cordially with them and welcomed them to Beijing to attend the congress of the Chinese History Society.

I. 10 Apr 80

E 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

AUSTRALIA'S NEW S. WALES PREMIER VISITS CHINA

Arrives in Guangzhou

OW071646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, April 7 (XINHUA)--A 30-member friendship delegation from Australia's State of New South Wales led by its Premier Neville Wran arrived here by air this morning for a visit to Guangdong Province at the invitation of Governor Xi Zhongxun. The guests were greeted at the airport by Governor Xi Zhongxun and Deputy Governor Zeng Dingshi of the province, and Vice-Chairman of the Guangzhou City Revolutionary Committee Ou Chu. Last November, a Guangdong provincial friendship delegation led by Xi Zhongxun visited the State of New South Wales. Guangdong Province and the Australian state established sisterly links in December last year. The current visit of the State Premier Mr. Wran is to further enhance the friendship and friendly cooperation between the state and the province.

Meets Hua Guofeng

OW081309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng met with a friendship delegation from Australia's State of New South Wales led by the Premier of the state Neville Wran in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. Hua Guofeng said relations between China and Australia have been developing very well since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1972. He expressed the belief that such relations would continue to develop. Premier Neville Wran said the people of Australia appreciate the development of friendly relations between Australia and China. The two premiers discussed a number of current international issues.

The newly appointed Australian Ambassador to China Hugh Alexander Dunn was present. Also present were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin. The Australian guests arrived in Beijing from Guangzhou yesterday.

NEW ZEALAND REFUSES SOVIET COSMONAUT ENTRY VISA

OW091528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Wellington, April 9 (XINHUA)--The New Zealand Government has refused to grant an entry visa to Soviet Cosmonaut Vladimir Shatalov to visit the country, newspapers here reported today. Prime Minister Robert Muldoon announced the decision at a press conference yesterday. But he did not give any reason for the decision. However, observers here said that it was apparently a further expression of disapproval of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The Soviet cosmonaut planned to visit New Zealand as a guest of the N.Z.-U.S.S.R. Society.

BRIEFS

PUPPET SHOW IN THAILAND--Bangkok, 6 Apr--The China puppet show theater gave its premiere in the University of Law here this evening to the warm applause of 1,000 people. K. Seri, a Thai expert on puppet art, said, "We also have puppet shows in Thailand, but not so popular. The performances of the Chinese artists here will surely help promote exchange and development of puppet art of the two countries. The Chinese puppet shows are very vivid and lively with exaggerated movements. They have a high artistic level." This evening's show was the famous puppet play, "Havoc in Heaven", and a few other items including a Thai folk dance. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW]

BO YIBO MEETS WITH PAKISTANI DELEGATION

OW091630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Bo Yibo met here this afternoon with a delegation of the Pakistan Administrative Staff College led by Masrur Hasan Khan, principal of the college. Bo Yibo explained to the delegation in detail the guiding principle, policies and current measures for fulfilling China's modernization programme. Present at the meeting were Pakistan Ambassador to China Mohammed Yunus, and Hou Tong, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

The Pakistan guests arrived in Beijing on April 6 for a visit at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. They were guests of honour at a banquet given by President of the association Wang Bingnan the following day.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION FETED IN RAWALPINDI

OW091302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, April 9 (XINHUA)--Charles Melvin Price, chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, said in Rawalpindi yesterday that the United States wanted to keep strong friendly relations with Pakistan, reported the PAKISTAN TIMES today. He made the remark at a dinner given by the mayor of Rawalpindi in honour of the visiting 17-member U.S. congressional delegation led by him. He said that the United States and Pakistan are making endeavours to iron out their differences and improve their relations.

Mayor Sheikh Ghulam Hussain expressed the hope that the visit of the delegation would usher in a new era of friendship between the two countries. "An unfortunate aspect of our friendship," he stressed, "has been that whenever Pakistan was faced with difficulties, the United States adopted an attitude that fell below the expectations of the people of Pakistan". The mayor went on to say that notwithstanding their meagre resources, the Pakistani people are prepared to defend their national integrity and independence. He pointed out that Pakistan is striving not only to ensure its own security but also to uphold the supremacy of the internationally recognized principles of global peace and stability.

Both Price and Hussain condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The American delegation arrived here on April 7 for a two-day visit. It visited an Afghan refugee camp in Peshawar yesterday morning and later in the afternoon called on President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi and the president's adviser on foreign affairs Agha Shahi at the Foreign Office in Islamabad.

PAKISTAN, SFRY SIGN PROTOCOL EXPANDING COOPERATION

OW100200 Beijing XINHUA in English 0140 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, April 9 (XINHUA)--Pakistan and Yugoslavia will undertake a number of projects in the public and private sectors under a protocol signed here today.

I. 10 Apr 80

F 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

The protocol was signed at the end of the second session of the Pakistan-Yugoslavia joint ministerial commission which aims at expanding cooperation in the economic, technical, scientific, educational and cultural fields.

The projects identified by the commission for further cooperation include: construction of cement plants, manufacture of tractors, modernization of the chemical industry, manufacture of agricultural implements, pre-fabricated housing, collaboration in hydro- and thermal-electric power generation, and mineral exploration.

BEIJING ACROBATIC TROUPE CONCLUDES 2-WEEK SRI LANKA TOUR

OW060733 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Colombo, April 6 (XINHUA)--The Beijing Acrobatic Troupe of China left here for home this morning at the conclusion of a two-week performance tour in Sri Lanka. Altogether the troupe gave 11 performances here to the warm welcome of over 20,000 spectators.

On the evening of April 3, acting Minister of Cultural Affairs W.M.G.T. Banda gave a dinner in honour of the troupe. The troupe also visited the ancient city Kandy and other scenic spots in Sri Lanka.

SRI LANKAN CP (M-L), OTHERS CONDEMN SOVIET INVASION

OW091534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Colombo, April 9 (XINHUA)--Soviet aggression against Afghanistan was condemned at a public meeting held in the coastal town of Beruwala in Sri Lanka recently. The meeting, attended by over 700 people including Moslems and Sinhalese of the area, was addressed by representatives of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka (Marxist-Leninist), the East Wind Organization and the Democratic National Front.

Referring to the super-power rivalry in the Indian Ocean, one of the speakers stressed the need for vigilance against Soviet hegemonists who have started their expansion towards South Asia including Sri Lanka. He pointed out that the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan represents Moscow's first step towards the domination of Gulf area and Middle East oil fields in its expansionist designs for world domination. The meeting called upon all peace-loving peoples and anti-hegemonist forces of the world to support the Afghan people in their heroic struggle against Soviet aggression.

The meeting was organized by the Solidarity With Afghanistan Committee of Beruwala.

I. 10 Apr 80

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

G 1

BRITISH AVIATION EXHIBIT IN SHANGHAI ENDS

OW051658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 5 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Shanghai, April 5 (XINHUA)--Some 55,000 people saw the advanced techniques displayed at the British aviation equipment exhibition which closed here today. During its 10-day run, Chinese scientific and technological workers held discussions with their British counterparts on more than 80 items. Personnel from Chinese and British trade and aviation circles had extensive contacts and explored the possibility of further cooperation in a number of fields.

BRITAIN MOVES TO STRENGTHEN DEFENSES

OW070258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[Text] London, April 6 (XINHUA)--British anti-submarine helicopters have been equipped with nuclear weapons known as depth bombs as part of the effort to improve the country's defences. This was announced by the Ministry of Defence today. The bombs are constructed to explode underwater with sledgehammer force and destroy enemy submarines some distance away, the ministry said. Each of Britain's anti-submarine helicopter fleet of 66 aircraft has been fitted with at least one device, the Ministry of Defence said, adding that "helicopter weapons are made in Britain."

Defence Secretary Francis Pym also said in a radio interview recently that Britain is considering the possibility of developing chemical weapons to counter the Soviet build-up in chemical warfare capability. Pym pointed out that the Soviet Union has the ability to drop chemical weapons of the most horrific kind more or less wherever they like, and "we have no such capability at all." "Because it represents such an awful threat, it is necessary for us to consider whether we in turn ought to seek to deter the Soviets from using it by having a similar capability ourselves," he added.

Commenting on Pym's talk, THE TIMES said that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and instability in the Gulf has prompted the government to decide to take these measures to improve Britain's defence strength.

RAILWAYS MINISTER FETES BRITISH TRANSPORT DELEGATION

OW081540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Railways Guo Weicheng gave a banquet here this evening in honour of British Minister of Transport Norman Fowler and Mrs. Fowler, and a British transport delegation led by Minister Fowler.

The two ministers proposed toasts to the daily growing friendship between the people of China and Britain and to the continuing development of friendly relations and cooperation in science and technology between the railway and transport departments of the two countries.

Among the guests at the banquet were British Ambassador to China Percy Cradock and Mrs. Cradock.

The delegation arrived here yesterday evening on a visit to China at the invitation of the Ministry of Railways.

I. 10 Apr 80

G 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

AFP: FIRST AIR FRANCE BOEING 747 LANDS IN BEIJING

OW070444 Hong Kong AFP in English 0438 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (AFP)--The first Boeing 747 of Air France linking Paris and Beijing arrived here today with 200 passengers and 25 tons of cargo on board. Another European jumbo jet, a SWISSAIR DC-10 on its inaugural flight, was also expected here today. The two air companies will use the jumbo jets on their weekly flights to Beijing, replacing their earlier services. The era of jumbo jets was formally opened last week when the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) put its first Boeing 747 on its Beijing-Paris route.

AFP: TRADE OFFICIALS MEET WEST GERMAN DELEGATION

OW092030 Paris AFP in English 1657 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (AFP)--Two high-ranking Chinese foreign trade officials met today with a West German delegation that is in Beijing to discuss possible imports of Chinese products. The delegation met the director of the Department of Exports of the Chinese Foreign Trade Ministry and a vice director of the Chinese International Trust and Investment Corporation, which puts potential foreign investors in contact with Chinese companies. Wilhelm Martin Maibaum, head of the 19-member delegation, said today that the discussions so far were "very satisfactory" and that the Chinese had made some "very interesting propositions."

The visiting delegation was representing the West German National Federation of Foreign and Wholesale Trade, which negotiates about 70 percent of the West German imports from non-European countries. The trip was a followup to a journey to Beijing made by representatives of the group in 1978. Mr. Maibaum said the talks were aimed at specifying more clearly the possibilities for Chinese exports to West Germany. Current trade between the two countries currently favors West Germany, observers said.

Mr. Maibaum and his delegation arrived here Monday night and will leave the Chinese capital Saturday for Tianjin, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR WEST GERMANY

OW100832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)--A Chinese economic delegation left here today for a friendship visit to the Federal Republic of Germany at the invitation of the local government of Baden-Wuerttemberg and the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce (D.I.H.T.). The delegation is led by Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Tan Liren, vice-governor of Liaoning Province.

PLA ASSOCIATION FETES BELGIAN MILITARY OFFICER

OW091708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--Kong Yuan, vice-president of the Armymen's Association of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, this evening met and feted Belgian Major General Robert Close. They had a cordial conversation.

Major General Close arrived here on April 5 for a visit at the invitation of the P.L.A. Armymen's Association. He will leave here to visit Guangzhou in south China tomorrow on his way home.

CHINESE FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION FETES BELGIAN DELEGATION

OW092016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--Chu Tunan and Xie Bangding, vice-presidents of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a well-known personages delegation from Belgium led by Gilbert Vaniekaute, chief of the National Education Minister's Office. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

As guests of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the delegation arrived in Guangzhou on March 30, visited Shanghai and Suzhou, and arrived in Beijing yesterday to continue their sightseeing tour of China before leaving for home.

NEW LANISH ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ULANHU

OW100714 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)--Rudolph Anton Thorning-Petersen, Denmark's new ambassador to China, this morning presented his credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Kehua was present. The ambassador arrived in Beijing on April 2.

SWITZERLAND, AUSTRIA DISCOVER TUNGSTEN DEPOSITS

OW060710 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Geneva, April 5 (XINHUA)--Deposits of tungsten ore have been discovered by Switzerland and Austria in the Alps regions, according to a report carried in the paper LA SUISSE today.

The deposits discovered in eastern Switzerland contains about 60 percent of tungsten. The Austrian deposits were discovered near Mittersill. They can probably meet the need of about 13 percent of the present European consumption of tungsten, the paper said. The discovery is particularly important to Switzerland, known as poor in natural resources. Nearly all the raw materials for its industry are imported.

The major tungsten producers in the world at present include China, the United States, the Soviet Union and Bolivia. Western industrial countries are the major consumers with an annual consumption of about 24,000 tons.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO FINLAND LEAVES--Helsinki, 29 Mar--Chinese Ambassador to Finland Xie Bangzhi left his post for home today. Prior to his departure, Finnish President Urho Kekkonen, Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto and Speaker of Parliament Johannes Virolainen had friendly talks with the Chinese ambassador on separate occasions. On 14 March, Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen gave a farewell reception in honour of the Chinese ambassador. Xie Bangzhi gave a farewell reception on 25 March. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 29 Mar 80 OW]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ROMANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION'S VISIT

OW091204 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu and Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea held talks at the Great Hall of the People here this morning. They exchanged cordial and friendly views on the further development of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Taking part in the talks on the Romanian side were Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China, and all members of the Romanian Government economic delegation led by First Deputy Prime Minister Oprea. Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Zhou Zijian, minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building; Wei Yuming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries and Wang Runsheng, vice-minister of foreign trade.

Bo Yibo Attends Banquet

OW091552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--The China Council for the Promotion of International Trade gave a reception at the Great Hall of the People here this evening for the Romanian industrial exhibition which opens in Beijing tomorrow.

Present were Chinese Vice-Premier Bo Yibo and Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea, who had come specially to preside over the opening ceremony of the exhibition. Among the other guests were Grigore Crainiceanu, head of the Romanian industrial exhibition group, and all members of the group as well as Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China. Present at the reception were Chinese Minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building Zhou Zijian, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Youping, and leading members of the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Agricultural Machinery and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

The reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The more than 200 Chinese and Romanian comrades present drank toasts to the success of the exhibition.

ROMANIA, SYRIA HOLD TALKS ON MIDEAST ISSUES

OW100238 Beijing XINHUA in English 0212 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Bucharest, April 9 (XINHUA)--Romania and Syria showed great concern over developments of the Middle-East situation during discussions on international problems between Romania President Nicolae Ceausescu and visiting Syrian Vice-Premier 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah today, reports the ROMANIAN NEWS AGENCY.

The two leaders pointed out that efforts should be made to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle-East, force Israel to withdraw from Arab lands it occupied in 1967, solve the Palestinian problem, including the setting up of an independent Palestinian state, and insure independence and territorial integrity of all countries in the region. They pledged to work for closer cooperation in various sphere between the two countries.

I. 10 Apr 80

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

I 1

IRAN'S PRESIDENT FAVORS COOPERATION WITH PAKISTAN

OW041312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 4 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, April 4 (XINHUA)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr declared recently that Iran and Pakistan "should extend their mutual cooperation and understanding" in the fight for the preservation of independence. In a recorded interview televised on the Pakistan Television Network today, the Iranian president said that the two Islamic countries should work very hard for safeguarding their territorial integrity, and should be absolutely independent of superpower control.

Iran and Pakistan, the Iranian president continued, must adopt a united stand in face of the superpower aims of hegemony. He said, "We must extend the range of Islamic teachings and culture so that we can make our aim one and achieve the glorious Islamic goals. We must forge further unity based on our ideology and culture and pool our resources so that we can become an example to all the oppressed countries."

Asked to give his view on the situation in Afghanistan, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr expressed his grave concern and said, "We have become extremely perturbed and worried over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan." He pointed out that the southern border of Iran is also jeopardised by the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan. The Iranian president said, "We must unite so that the Soviet Union is made to leave Afghanistan as quickly as possible."

IRANIAN STUDENTS WARN U.S. AGAINST MILITARY ACTION

OW091956 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, April 9 (XINHUA)--The Iranian "Moslem students following Khomeyni's line" in a statement today warned the U.S. Government to refrain from any military action against Iran. The statement warned the American Government that "if the least military attack on the Iranian territory or a suspicious military move is observed from it, we will shatter all the spy hostages together with the building where they stay."

SUDAN, IRAQ RESTORE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

OW091638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Khartoum, April 9 (XINHUA)--The Sudanese Foreign Ministry yesterday announced the restoration of diplomatic relations with Iraq, according to SUDAN NEWS AGENCY. The ministry said the decision was made in the light of the Sudanese-Iraqi contacts and was dictated by the present state of affairs in the Arab region that calls for solidarity and unity of ranks.

Sudan severed diplomatic relations with Iraq in April, 1979.

ISRAELI TROOPS ENTER SOUTHERN LEBANON

OW092010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--Israeli troops in armoured personnel carriers entered south Lebanon today, in the area under control of Irish units of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Forces, according to Western news agencies. UPI quoted officials at the Irish Embassy as saying the Israelis, estimated to number about 130-strong, had taken up positions inside the zone held by the U.N.'s Irish battalion.

I. 10 Apr 80

I 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

The Israeli move further increased the frontier tension. It took place hours after the release by the border's Christian militias of nine Irish soldiers, who were captured by the militias on April 7 after a clash between two sides around the strategic bridge of At-Tiri. It was reported that the fighting occurred when a sizeable number of the militias entered at At-Tiri village on April 7 in the Irish sector, intending to set up a permanent check point at the village. The Irish were met by mortar and heavy machine-gun fire when they tried to dissuade the militias.

MAURITANIAN LEADER RECEIVES VICE PREMIER CHEN MUHUA

OW100756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Nouakchott, April 9 (XINHUA)--Chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation and Chief of State of Mauritania Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala had a cordial conversation with Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Muhua here this afternoon. This was the second time that he received the visiting Chinese vice-premier in two days.

They discussed international problems of common interest and ways of strengthening bilateral relations. Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister He Ying and permanent member of the Salvation Committee Manowiya Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya were present.

A grand banquet was given by Chairman Haydala in honour of the Chinese vice-premier and her party this evening.

Accompanied by Taya, the Chinese guests have toured a power station, a water supply station and other facilities in Nouakchott. They also visited the construction sites of the friendship port and the Nouakchott Olympic Stadium being built with Chinese aid and were welcomed by the Chinese and Mauritanian workers.

Yesterday afternoon, Chen Muhua and her party held talks with the host delegation led by Taya.

TANZANIAN VICE PRESIDENT TO VISIT CHINA

OW101206 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)--At the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, His Excellency Aboud Jumbe, vice-president of the United Republic of Tanzania will pay an official visit to China from April 12 to 15, 1980.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO CHINA

XINHUA English Report of Arrival

OW091230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, arrived here from Pyongyang by special plane this afternoon for a week-long official visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. He was greeted at the airport by Premier Hua Guofeng, vice-premiers Fang Yi and Ji Pengfei and Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmi, and Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

I. 10 Apr 80

I 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

President Kaunda is an old friend of the Chinese people. He visited China in 1967 and 1974, making an important contribution to the development of the friendship between the Chinese and Zambian people. During the current visit, President Kaunda will exchange views with Premier Hua Guofeng on the furtherance of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, the situation in Africa and other international issues. Besides seeing things in Beijing, the president will also visit Nanjing and Wuxi.

A grand welcoming ceremony was held at Beijing Airport which flew the national flags of China and Zambia. After the military band played the anthems of Zambia and China, President Kaunda, accompanied by Premier Hua Guofeng, reviewed a three-service guard of honour of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Then, in the company of Premier Hua, President Kaunda drove to the guest house in the western suburbs of the Chinese capital. Strung over the main thoroughfare in the city were colourful bunting and streamers inscribed with "A Warm Welcome to the Distinguished Guests From Zambia!" "Long Live the Great Unity of the People of the Third World!" and other slogans.

Accompanying President Kaunda on the visit are his son Tilyenji Kaunda; H. Mulemba, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party (U.N.I.P.) and chairman of the Appointments and Disciplinary Committee; W.P. Nyirenda, member of the U.N.I.P. Central Committee and chairman of the Economic and Finance Committee; W.M. Chakulya, member of parliament and minister of foreign affairs; K.S. Musokotwane, member of parliament and minister of finance, and U.G. Mwila, member of parliament and minister of state of the National Commission for Development Planning.

Also present at the airport to meet President Kaunda were leading officials of relevant departments of the government and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Ge Buhai.

W.R. Mwendela, Zambian ambassador to China, Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and diplomatic envoys to China of a number of other countries were also present.

AFP Report

OW091104 Paris AFP in English 1049 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 9 (AFP)--Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda today started an official visit to China which Beijing hopes will boost its diplomacy in Africa at a time of increasing Soviet influence. He was met at the airport here by China's top man, Chairman Hua Guofeng. Although Zambia has had ties with Beijing for a long time, diplomats here believe that China wants to strengthen its links with Zambian leaders to counter Soviet overtures towards the African country. These overtures were underlined by the fact that the Soviet ambassador in Peking I.S. Sheherbakov was in the official diplomatic welcoming party for President Kaunda along with other Eastern bloc representatives in what is seen as a rare gesture here lately. At the same time, Beijing appears conscious of the fact that it should not upset the balance Zambia is keeping between China and the Soviet Union.

Later this month Beijing is sending Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who will take part in the talks in Beijing, to attend the Zimbabwe independence celebrations.

I. 10 Apr 80

I 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Hua Guofeng Hosts Banquet

OW091624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng gave a grand banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening in honor of Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, and other distinguished guests from Zambia. Present were Vice-Premiers Fang Yi and Ji Pengfei, Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmi, and Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

Speaking at the banquet, Premier Hua Guofeng paid high tribute to the Zambian people who, under the leadership of President Kaunda, had achieved great successes on the road of independent development.

He said: "In defiance of brutal force, you have frustrated foreign aggression and foiled a series of subversive schemes, thereby successfully defending Zambia's state sovereignty and national dignity. In your national economic construction, you stress the role of agriculture while continuing to expand mining so as to achieve a diversified growth of the national economy. You have won gratifying successes in this respect and have now launched the third national development plan. We sincerely wish you still greater successes.

"China and Zambia are both developing countries belonging to the Third World," Premier Hua noted. "Both our countries face the urgent tasks of safeguarding state independence, developing the national economy, putting an end to poverty and backwardness and gradually improving the living standards of the people. We strongly desire a peaceful international environment in which to carry on our national construction."

But, he said, hegemonism is threatening world peace, and the Third World countries bear the brunt of hegemonist interference, subversion and armed aggression. "This harsh reality requires that all the Third World countries join hands with all the justice-upholding countries and people in a resolute struggle to constantly expose and thwart the hegemonists' aggressive design and war plan. This is the only way to preserve the stability and peace of the world.

"There exists a profound friendship between the Chinese and Zambian peoples, and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have developed in an all-round and satisfactory way. We have had a common lot and now face similar tasks. We know full well that to further consolidate and develop our friendship and cooperation not only conforms to the fundamental interests of our two peoples, but also conduces to the maintenance of world peace."

In reply, President Kaunda said "China is not only a great country. It is an all-weather friend of the Zambian people." He said: "Our visit to China is a logical continuation of the lines of action mapped out by our two countries to expand and strengthen Sino-Zambian relations in all fields. The history of our cooperation goes back many years since our independence, and finds graphic expression in a number of important agreements and protocols which have led to the construction of the epoch-making Tanzania-Zambia railway. the construction of our major national roads and bridges and cooperation in a wide range of fields, including defense. We note with great satisfaction that since my first visit in 1967, China and Zambia have successfully travelled together the long road to the present level of excellence in our fraternal relations."

25

I. 10 Apr 80

I 5

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

"China, separated by vast distances, is indeed close to Zambia and is very intimately involved in the welfare and security of the Zambian people," he added. He paid high tribute to the Chinese Government for the unparalleled, inestimable moral, diplomatic and material support Zambia has received from China. "In the last few years," President Kaunda continued, "when the war of liberation in Zimbabwe reached a critical and decisive phase, China stood very firmly with the patriotic forces and frontline countries in repelling the combined forces of rebel Rhodesia and South Africa in their vicious attacks against Mozambique and Zambia. When we needed assistance most in the darkest hour before the dawn of Zimbabwean independence, China threw in her lot with us."

President Kaunda said that "following Zimbabwe's independence, we must work even harder now to improve our co-operation. Consequently, we intend to work with even greater vigour and determination to bring our two countries closer on the basis of equality, reciprocity and for mutual benefit." "This is why we are so delighted to be in China to renew our commitment to our friendship and to our goals," he added.

Present at the banquet were W.R. Mwendela, Zambian ambassador to China, Mrs. Mwendela and other Zambian friends in Beijing. Also present were leading officials of departments concerned of the Chinese Government and the People's Liberation Army, the Beijing Municipal People's Government, as well as Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Ge Buhai.

Hua Banquet Speech

OW091604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1548 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng said this evening that "the victory of the people of Zimbabwe is an eloquent proof that an oppressed nation, so long as it is fully united and carries on a dauntless struggle, will certainly win independence and liberation with the sympathy and support of friendly countries".

Addressing the banquet he gave in honour of the president of Zambia, Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, Premier Hua said that a profound and gratifying change was taking place in southern Africa.

"A new independent state--the Republic of Zimbabwe--is coming into being," he said. "This is the consummation of a protracted struggle waged by the people of Zimbabwe, supported by the people of other African countries, especially the frontline countries including Zambia.

"The signal victory of the Zimbabwean people will heighten the morale of the people of Namibia and Azania. The days of colonialism and racism are numbered.

"We are confident that by strengthening their unity and struggle, the people of Namibia and Azania will likewise break the yoke of colonialism and win complete independence and liberation.

"The arousing African continent is playing a great positive role as a powerful main force in the world-wide struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and for justice and peace," Premier Hua said.

Kaunda Banquet Speech

OW091608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--President Kenneth David Kaunda of Zambia paid warm tribute to the friendship between the people of China and Zambia here this evening.

Speaking at the banquet given in his honour by Premier Hua Guofeng, Dr. Kaunda said: "We enjoy excellent political and diplomatic relations. We have extensive and intensive economic and trade relations. We have cultural, scientific and technological cooperation. We have established relations of far reaching significance in the field of defence and security.

"China has been very closely identified with the cause of the oppressed masses in southern Africa. China was one of the leading supporters of the patriotic forces fighting colonialism, fascism and racism in southern Africa." He paid high tribute to China's support for the people of Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe in their struggle for liberation. "In our region," he continued, "only Namibia and South Africa remain as the last outposts of racism and fascism. Our commitment to the independence of Namibia remains firm." He said that the unity of the international community against the evils of oppression and apartheid is a great source of inspiration and encouragement to the people of South Africa. "We believe that one day the South Africans will join the great family of nations enjoying freedom and peace with justice," President Kaunda declared.

Talks With Hua Guofeng

OW100712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng and Zambian President Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda began their talks this morning. It was learned that they exchanged views fully on the overall international situation and a wide range of major international issues in a most sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Taking part in the talks on the Zambian side were H. Mulemba, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and chairman of the Appointments and Disciplinary Committee; W.P. Nyirenda, member of the U.N.I.P. Central Committee and chairman of the Economic and Finance Committee; W.M. Chakulya, member of parliament and minister of foreign affairs; K.S. Musokotwane, member of parliament and minister of finance; U.G. Mwila, member of parliament and minister of state of the National Commission for Development Planning; M.C. Chona, the president's special assistant for political affairs; J.C. Punabantu, the president's special assistant for press; S.G. Mwale, the president's special assistant for technical cooperation; and W.P. Mwendela, Zambian ambassador to China.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council; Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wei Yuming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Ge Buhai, Chinese ambassador to Zambia.

The talks will continue tomorrow.

I. 10 Apr 80

I 7

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

OAU TAKES STEPS TO INSURE CHAD CEASE-FIRE

OW090326 Beijing XINHUA in English 0240 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Monrovia, April 8 (XINHUA)--President William Tolbert of Liberia says here today that he will do everything in his capacity as the current OAU chairman to ensure that the provisional cease-fire agreement just reached between the warring factions in Chad is adhered to.

He made the remark when he received a special message from Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema informing him of his recent visit to Chad and the provisional cease-fire agreement.

Meanwhile, OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo left here for Chad today as a special envoy of the OAU chairman to discuss the Chadian issue with President Oueddei Goukouni and Defence Minister Hissein Habre of Chad and persuade them to end their hostilities. Kodjo flew into Monrovia last week to consult with President Tolbert over the situation in Chad. As a result of the consultations, a five-point plan of action aimed at bringing about a cease-fire in Chad was worked out.

The plan requests the presidents of Togo, Sudan, Cameroon, Nigeria and Congo to serve as an OAU mediation committee on the Chadian crisis and endeavour to bring peace to that country. It also requests President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri of Sudan to proceed to Chad and try to arrange a cease-fire.

The plan appeals to the international community to desist from giving any direct or indirect support and aid to the Chadian warring factions. The plan urges the international community to assist the Cameroonian Government in solving the refugee problem caused by the exodus of Chadians into Cameroon.

BRIEFS

NEW EQUATORIAL GUINEA ENVOY--Beijing, 3 Apr--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with Salvador Ela Nseng Abegue, new ambassador of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW]

TUNISIAN SEMINAR ON PRC--Tunis, 6 Apr--A seminar on China was held at the International Cultural Center of Hammanet yesterday and today. Director of the International Cultural Center of Hammanet Rached Hamzaoui presided over the opening ceremony of the seminar. Also present were Abdel Hamid Miladi, director of the Office of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Cui Jian, Chinese ambassador here as well as nearly 50 Tunisian friends. Rached Hamzaoui said the aim of the seminar is to promote understanding. In an address, Chinese Ambassador Cui Jian expressed his belief that the friendship between China and Tunisia would be further developed and strengthened in the struggle against all sorts of imperialism, hegemonism and in the defence of world peace. Mohamed Maamouri, director of the Bourguiba Institute of Modern Language, gave an introduction to Chinese language teaching methods in his institute. Some journalists who have visited China gave the audience their impressions. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW]

I. 10 Apr 80

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

J 1

AFP: CHINA DENIES ESTABLISHING RELATIONS WITH BOLIVIA

OW101150 Paris AFP in English 1137 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (AFP)--China today denied that it had established diplomatic relations with Bolivia, one of only three Latin American countries without such relations. The others are Uruguay and Paraguay. The denial followed an announcement in La Paz on Sunday by former Bolivian Foreign Minister Julio Garret, who lost his portfolio in a cabinet change this week.

Mr. Garret said also relations with Taiwan would probably be broken off, leaving only consular and commercial ties. His statement was made while Bolivia's army chief, General Ruben Rocha, was on a visit to Taiwan. Diplomatic sources here said China's denial probably indicated that a normalisation process between Beijing and La Paz had started but had not yet been formally ratified.

LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES CONDEMN CUBAN ACTIONS

Peruvian Officials, Groups Statements

OW091544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Lima, April 8 (XINHUA)--Peruvian officials, organizations and public figures continue to blame the Cuban Government for violating the principles governing international relations on the issue of Cuban refugees.

Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia said in a speech yesterday that the withdrawal of police protection from the Peruvian Embassy by Cuba constituted an act in disregard of its unshirkable international responsibility, placing in danger the safety of the embassy personnel. He added that this move on the part of the Cuban Government violated the "Vienna convention on diplomatic relations which was signed and ratified by Cuba itself."

The Confederation of Labour of Peru in a statement denounced the Cuban authorities for trampling underfoot the right of asylum and expressed support for the government in its efforts to defend the right. The National Executive Council of the Peruvian Journalist Federation yesterday issued a communique, strongly protesting the Cuban action. It denounced the Cuban "diplomatic bluffing" on the refugee issue.

Peruvian Archbishop Juan Landazuri in a speech yesterday favoured the position adopted by the Peruvian Government. The stand taken by the Cuban Government on the refugee issue "is inexplicable and not worth commenting," he said. The Cuban violation of international principles was also condemned by the national revolutionary union of the left and the Lima Chamber of Commerce.

Costa Rica, Bolivia, Ecuador Comments

OW091548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--The Costa Rican Government is ready at all times to give the Peruvian Government a "total and unconditional support and cooperation" in the settlement of the Cuban refugee problem, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Cordero said in a note to Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia yesterday.

I. 10 Apr 80

J 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Newly-appointed Bolivian Foreign Minister Gaston Araoz pointed out in a statement yesterday that the attitude of the Cuban Government toward the refugee problem "is unheard-of and worrying".

The Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry has also expressed concern over the event of Cuban refugees.

EL SALVADOR JUNTA EXTENDS 'STATE OF SIEGE'

OW021645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA)--The junta of El Salvador has decided to extend the state of siege now in force for another 30 days beginning April 5, according to reports from San Salvador.

A decree to this effect was issued last night in view of the present troubled situation in El Salvador. During a state of siege, constitutional guarantees are suspended.

Unrest has persisted in this Central American country since March 31 when shootings and explosions accompanied the funeral of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, killing some 30 people and injuring 200 others. The junta charged members of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses, a coalition of armed and political organizations, with starting the shooting. But, a statement signed by church figures including bishops from Latin American countries attending the funeral ceremony of the archbishop, accused the government of "grave distortion of facts". "The first shots came from the second floor of the National Palace" which is near the cathedral and in which the Defence Ministry is housed, the statement said. The Revolutionary Coordinating Board also denounced the government for trying to provoke people to violence. "But we did not and we will not fall into this trap", a spokesman of the Coordinating Board said.

During the last two days security forces have intensified patrols in the capital, but explosives went off and shots were fired from time to time. At least 16 explosions took place in the Escalon District northwest of the capital. Yesterday, the Guatemalan ambassador to El Salvador and two Dutch news reporters were shot and wounded. An AFP report said that yesterday, members of the People's Revolutionary Army, an anti-government organization, occupied radio stations in the capital and broadcast an anti-government statement.

GENG BIAO ATTENDS PLA PUBLIC HEALTH CAMPAIGN MEETING

OW061123 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1550 GMT 5 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 5 Apr--The meeting of chairmen of various major PLA units' patriotic public health campaign committees which concluded yesterday urged the commanders and fighters of the whole army to get mobilized, do a still better job in carrying out public health work and strive to build our army into a modern, revolutionary one with cadres and fighters who have healthy habits and fine physiques. Attending the meeting were Geng Biao, Wei Guoqing, Hong Xuezhi, Wang Ping, Vice Minister of Public Health Huang Shuze and others. Yang Yong, Yan Jinsheng and Zhang Ruguang delivered speeches at the meeting.

In the past 2 years, various PLA units at and above the regimental level in the army have rebuilt or streamlined their leading organs for the patriotic public health campaign. New developments have been made in the mass patriotic public health campaign with the elimination of pests and diseases as the core. In many units were public health work has been carried out well, marked improvements have been noticed in the sanitation of 50 to 70 percent of the water sources and kitchens and in 30 to 50 percent of the toilets and animal sties. The number of patients have substantially dropped in various PLA units, thus improving and raising the units' fighting capabilities. Various PLA units have also dispatched personnel and vehicles to help various localities where they are stationed to repair roads, dredge ditches, sign posts on public health and vigorously promote the local public health campaign.

The meeting pointed out: Patriotic public health is an important content of our army building and one of the important measures to insure army building.

On ways to push the patriotic public health campaign in the whole army to a new high level, the meeting made the following suggestions:

1. Continue to straighten out one's thinking on a firm basis, and help the broad masses of cadres and fighters raise their awareness on the important role of the patriotic public health campaign in modernizing national defense.
2. Continue to strengthen the work of the committees for the patriotic public health campaign; continually check sanitation conditions in various units and commend those units with good conditions while educating and helping those units where conditions are not good.
3. Continue to do a good job in carrying out the work of "two controls and five improvements" (exercise control over water and night soil; and improvements on water resources, kitchens, toilets, animal sties and environment) and enthusiastically implement the policy of "putting prevention first in medical work."
4. Strengthen propaganda and education work and help all cadres and fighters establish fine habits in sanitation.
5. Actively participate in the local public health campaign under the unified leadership of the local committee for the patriotic public health campaign.

JIEFANGJUN BAO ON IMPROVING POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL WORK

OW091158 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Qinghua University has achieved success in reviving and advancing the fine tradition of attaching great importance to political and ideological work, which was established in the days prior to the Great Cultural Revolution.

I. 10 Apr 80

L 2

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Today JIEFANGJUN BAO carries a report entitled "Do Well in Political and Ideological Work From the Very First Day Students Are Enrolled." The report deals with the experience of Qinghua University in strengthening political and ideological work and a commentary is appended entitled "It Is Necessary To Perform Work Well From the Very First Day."

The commentary points out: Much can be learned from the experience of Qinghua University in doing well political and ideological work beginning the very first day students enter the school door. We can learn from and make use of that experience in improving and strengthening political and ideological work at PLA units in the new situation.

The experience gained by Qinghua University--that political and ideological work must be carried out well from the very first day students are enrolled--essentially explains that Qinghua University has taken the initiative in doing this work well.

JIEFANGJUN BAO's commentary says: We must do well political and ideological work beginning the very first day that fighters are enlisted and always make efforts to carry through the work well by following the example of Qinghua University.

IMPORT-EXPORT COMMISSION OFFICIAL ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

OW100454 Beijing XINJUA in English 0301 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)--China's economic and trade relations with other countries will continue to centre around the modernization programme, said Vice-Minister Wang Daohan of the Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs in an article on economic co-operation in the forthcoming May-June issue of the bi-monthly CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The volume of China's foreign trade has doubled since December 1976, Wang Daohan said. The total import value amounted to 7,800 million U.S. dollars, under contracts signed in 1978 between China and other countries for importing technology and equipment.

China has adopted quite a number of international trade practices in the past three years. It has accepted foreign loans, governmental and nongovernmental, based on the ability to repay.

Since the law on joint ventures was promulgated on July 1, 1979, it has aroused great interest in international trade and financial circles. In the second half of 1979, talks were held on about 80 joint-venture deals between central and local Chinese departments and overseas firms, and a number of agreements were signed. By the end of 1979, more than 140 contracts for small or medium-sized compensatory trade projects were concluded between Chinese firms and overseas counterparts. Compensatory trade agreements on a number of big projects were also concluded while some are still being negotiated. Talks are under way on cooperation in production, designing, surveying and exploitation of natural resources.

Trade practices such as orders accepted according to the customer's materials and designs, the processing of imported materials, and assembling on a commission basis, are now in fairly common use. A preliminary survey shows that more than 2,000 contracts for such types of trade were concluded by the end of 1979.

At present, Wang Daohan stressed, economic cooperation with other countries is carried out in accordance with China's economic readjustment plan. Emphasis will put on strengthening agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries, and the light and textile industries.

Economic cooperation agreements reached by China in 1979 included low-interest loans from the Government of Japan to build and expand three railways, two harbours, and a hydro-electric power station, and the use of a long-term, interest-free loan from the Government of Belgium. Talks are going on between China and six other countries--Romania, Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States and Japan--on compensatory trade agreements involving coal mining and the surveying and exploiting of China's off-shore petroleum resources. All-risk contracts and low-risk agreements are being discussed. Agreements signed for joint-venture plants and hotels for foreign tourists between local departments in China and counterparts in Japan, the U.S.A. and Hong Kong conform to the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

Apart from these key spheres, China will also consider other ways of cooperating with foreign and Hong Kong and Macao firms, Wang Dachan added. Talks on joint-exploitation of non-ferrous metal ores as compensatory trade are under way.

REPORT ON EXPERIMENTS IN DEEP SEA DIVING

OW100724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)--Successful experiments are reported with saturation diving that requires long periods of submergence. Saturation diving is used in deep sea exploration, in rescue operations at sea and in engineering construction at the bottom of the sea.

Last December five Chinese divers spent 10 days and nights in the sea in a diving chamber saturated with a mixture of nitrogen and oxygen at a depth of 36.5 metres. On several occasions they were delivered in a diving bell to the floor of the sea at a depth of about 64 metres. They then emerged and dived at moderate speed. Each operation lasted about 136 minutes, 5.4 times the conventional diving duration records. Conventional divers require a high concentration of compressed gas to offset the deep water pressure, and then come up to rest and decompress. Saturation diving, developed in the 1960's, is designed to overcome these interruptions.

The main device used is a chamber saturated with a mixture of nitrogen and oxygen so that the pressure inside and outside the chamber is identical at whatever underwater depth it is located. The chamber is either attached to a mother ship or supported by trestles on the sea bottom. It has lodging, ferrying and medical facilities on board. This saves time and permits deeper diving as there is no need for divers to come up for breaks and decompression.

In another experiment last December, three Chinese divers entered a simulated diving chamber saturated with a mixture of helium and oxygen. During their 7 days' and nights' stay underwater, the divers spent 48 hours at a water depth pressure equivalent to 120 metres and dived for one hour to a depth equivalent to 165 metres. This broke the conventional diving record in terms of depth and duration.

Observation of the physical conditions of the divers by doctors and physiologists during the two experiments revealed no abnormalities. China has conducted a series of such experiments in laboratories since the early 1970's.

NEW INSTRUMENTS, METERS BEING PRODUCED

OW090744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--China produced over 400 new instruments and meters last year for her power, coal, petroleum, textile, chemical, metallurgical and light industries as well as for medical science and environmental protection, according to the State Bureau of Instruments and Meters Industry.

I. 10 Apr 80

L 4

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

This growing new industry can now provide the country with complete sets of automation meters and devices for blast furnaces with a volume of 2,000 cubic metres, steel converters with a designed capacity of 120 tons, 300,000-kilowatt power generating units, oil refineries with an annual capacity of 2.5 million tons, and synthetic ammonia plants with an annual production capacity of 200,000 tons. The industry can also produce complete sets of conventional experimental instruments and meters for scientific research organizations.

Some of the 50 large instruments and devices appraised last year have been put into serial production. They include the high-speed ion exchange chromatograph, an automatic detector for air pollution.

Developed after the founding of new China, the industry now has over 500 plants throughout the country, employing 272,000 people. The 1979 output was 15 million pieces, falling into some 5,000 varieties. Many of them were exported to over 40 countries and regions. China has so far established a dozen bases making industrial instruments and meters in the cities of Shanghai, Tianjin, Beijing and Xian and in Sichuan, Liaoning and Jiangsu provinces. Shanghai, China's leading industrial base, produces 40 per cent of the country's instruments and meters in terms of output value and the varieties come to 2,000. The city can produce measuring devices for plants with an annual production capacity of 240,000 tons of urea and 300,000 tons of synthetic ammonia.

According to a spokesman for the State Bureau of Instruments and Meters Industry, China will put stress in the coming three years on producing complete sets of automation meters, large precision instruments and other controlling devices for various branches of industry and scientific research activities. The bureau is to set up a technical service centre in Beijing for the users. It will sell components, give technical advice and supply complete sets of instruments and meters. Similar service centres will also be set up in other parts of the country.

XINHUA ON FIRST QUARTER INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

OW091225 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1250 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 8 Apr--Since the beginning of 1980, industrial production in China departed from its usual trend and achieved better results in the first quarter. In previous years, producers usually slackened their efforts at the beginning of the year and had to exert greater efforts at year's end. The total industrial output value for the first quarter this year was next only to that of the record fourth quarter of 1979, showing a 13.8 percent increase as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Cold weather coupled with a greater number of holidays and less workdays have consistently made industrial production and communications operation more difficult in the first quarter. Last year, due to insufficient attention paid to work, the first quarter's industrial production only logged a 5.6 percent increase. This year, drawing a lesson from last year's experience, the cadres and masses in the industrial and communications departments adopted effective steps from the very start, surmounted all difficulties, paid close attention to increasing production and practicing economy, conducted intensive market investigations and opened up new fields of production, thereby creating an excellent situation in industrial production marked by a good start and monthly increases. As for average daily output, January showed a 8.7 percent increase over last year's corresponding period, the February figure rose by 0.9 percent as compared with January, and the March output again outstripped that of February by 2.1 percent.

I. 10 Apr 80

L 5

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

While increasing production, many industrial and communications enterprises attached importance to production efficiency and economic results, and made new progress in this respect.

First, attention was paid to taking from the long to add to the short. In other words, production of such items in excess of demand was cut back while efforts were made to produce more marketable and badly needed items. For example, big-margin increases were registered in the production of cement, plate glass, small-sized rolled steel, wire rods, thin steel plates, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, television sets, radios, recorders, chemical fibers, yarn, cloth, paper, bicycles, sewing machines and wristwatches. In the first quarter, the light and textile industries continued to outstrip heavy industry in growth rate. The output of industrial products for export in January and February registered a more than 40 percent increase compared with the corresponding period of 1979.

Second, greater efforts were made to conserve energy. Taking small nitrogenous fertilizer enterprises as an example, the average amount of coal used both as raw material and fuel in producing each dun of synthetic ammonia decreased by more than 14 percent in January and February compared with the corresponding period last year. Coal consumption by powerplants and railways also dropped. Powerplants, chemical industries and railways saved more than 1 million dun of coal in January and February alone.

Third, success was achieved in seeking increased production and income. The amount of profits China's industrial enterprises turned over to the state for the first quarter increased 12.4 percent compared with last year's corresponding period. Hubei, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Henan, Xinjiang, Tianjin, Beijing, Jiangxi, Hebei, Hunan, Liaoning, Sichuan, Guangdong, Shanghai and Shanxi, whose total industrial output value increased over 6 percent compared with last year's corresponding period, all registered a more than 8.9 percent increase in the amount of profits turned over to the state. The amount of profits turned over to the state by Heilongjiang and Shandong also increased slightly as compared with last year.

Judging from local conditions in the various localities, it can be concluded that China's industrial production in the first quarter was still uneven. Some localities made little increase or even slightly decreased in production. Other localities increased production without increasing income while the amount of profits turned over to the state was even less than in the corresponding period of 1979. Meanwhile, in some localities material supplies fell short of demand, and certain trades did not have enough work to do. This also caused some difficulties in production. The State Economic Commission held that while affirming the achievements made, it is necessary to pay serious attention to the existing problems and take resolute and effective steps to increase production, practice economy, increase income and reduce expenditure so as to strive to fulfill this year's industrial production plan in an all-round way.

REPORT ON PRIMARY, MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS' LOW LEVELS

OW091052 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Work study by XINHUA correspondent Zhu Ming: "Make Efforts To Give Make-Up Lessons in General Knowledge for Youngsters Who Missed Such Lessons"]

[Excerpts] Nanning, 9 Apr--When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck, they did great damage to our country's education. As a result, millions of youngsters wasted their time in study or missed classes, the consequences of which are still grave.

I. 10 Apr 80

L 6

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Surveys have recently been made of the educational levels of students and pupils in middle and primary schools in some cities and towns. These surveys show that a considerable proportion of these students and pupils have failed to attain the educational levels they should have. And this problem is truly very common. In this connection, this correspondent interviewed some experts, teachers and leading cadres who have been engaged in higher, secondary or primary education for years. They considered it necessary to give make-up lessons in basic knowledge for youngsters who had missed such lessons and put forward the following suggestions in real earnest:

1. Students should be educated according to their actual educational levels, and competent teachers should be assigned to give them make-up lessons. In middle and primary schools, teaching is now generally conducted according to the requirements of the teaching programs, not according to students' actual educational levels. Thus, although teachers work hard in teaching, students cannot understand what the teachers are talking about. To change this situation, it seems necessary to teach students according to their actual educational levels and to give them make-up lessons in various flexible ways.
2. The current enrollment system for middle schools should be readjusted step by step according to actual conditions. In the past 10-odd years, most middle schools have enrolled students according to the quotas assigned by higher levels and have admitted as many students as required by the quotas no matter how low the educational levels of the enrolled are. They suggested that to change this situation step by step, both senior and junior middle schools should give entrance examinations and enroll only those qualified.
3. A strict system of advancing one grade or remaining in the same grade in school should be implemented step by step. As shoddy products are now not allowed to leave factories, so unqualified students should not be allowed to advance one grade or to graduate.
4. More continuation classes should be run for middle and primary school students. They suggested that schools and departments be mobilized to set up and run continuation classes in general knowledge for a reasonable amount of tuition to solve the problem of many young people being unable to enter a higher school.
5. Vigorous efforts should be made to develop spare-time education. Since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, large numbers of young people in various localities have entered society after finishing primary or middle school. It is necessary to make vigorous efforts to develop spare-time education to help these young people learn and improve their cultural and scientific knowledge.

The above work, which concerns millions of young people, cannot be done only by the education departments. It is suggested that party committees, governments and departments as well as enterprises in various localities give vigorous support to this work in manpower and financial and material resources.

BEIJING, XUZHOU STRESS VEGETABLE GROWING IN URBAN AREAS

OW081021 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] According to a report in CAIMAO ZHANXIAN BAO [FINANCE AND TRADE FRONT NEWS], conferences were held recently in Beijing Municipality and Jiangsu's Xuzhou Municipality to mobilize vegetable farmers in the suburbs to pay full attention to growing vegetables and providing the cities with vegetables.

Lin Hujia, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and mayor of Beijing, said at the conference in Beijing Municipality: The need of suburban vegetable growing areas devoting their main efforts to growing vegetables is a major issue affecting the livelihood of the 5 million people in the capital as well as a major factor in consolidating the worker-peasant alliance. Commercial departments must improve management in a down-to-earth way and strengthen their sense of responsibility; they must strive to reduce losses and do a good job in supplying vegetables and serving the people. Over the past month or so, the municipal CCP committee and the municipal people's government have several times called on the departments concerned to repeatedly study the existing problems in producing and marketing vegetables and map out measures to insure vegetable supplies.

At a conference on vegetable growing held recently, the Xuzhou Municipal CCP Committee set forth the following three measures:

1. It is necessary to hold fast to the policy that suburban farming areas must mainly grow vegetables and insure the supply of vegetables to the city. Suburban communes and production brigades must grow vegetables well in a planned manner.
2. Efforts must be made to exercise strict control over the requisition of vegetable-growing land.
3. All trades must vigorously support vegetable production. Commercial departments must do a good job in coordinating vegetable production with marketing and insuring the supply of vegetables to the market.

CAIMAO ZHANXIAN BAO Editorial

OW090528 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1450 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 8 Apr--Today's CAIMAO ZHANXIAN BAO publishes an editorial calling on all localities throughout the country to practically solve the vegetable supply problem. The editorial says: Since last winter and this spring many large and medium-size cities and industrial and mining areas have reported shortages in vegetable supplies. Since the question of supplying vegetables to the urban masses involves every household, it has a very important bearing on the livelihood of the broad masses of people and must be resolved with earnest efforts. There are many reasons behind the vegetable supply shortage in the urban areas, including the effects of natural calamities and shortcomings in our work. If we do not adopt practical, effective measures and carry out our work in a down-to-earth way, it will be very difficult to improve the situation where vegetable supplies are inconsistent or good in one year and bad in others.

The editorial points out: To solve the vegetable supply shortage to the urban masses, we must mainly rely on local production and local supplies. We should not depend on vegetable shipments from distant places. Therefore, the urban party committees must do a good job of supplying vegetables and the principal leading comrades should personally keep a firm grip on this task. Under the leadership of the party committees and governments, the agriculture and commerce departments must work closely together, achieve unity in thinking and action, and make concrete arrangements for vegetable production and supply. Efforts should be made to resolutely implement the guideline of the series of instructions on vegetable supply issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council, adhere to the policy that agricultural production in suburban areas should give priority to vegetable production, and arrange for sufficient acreage to be planted to vegetables in accordance with the principle of "fixing production quotas according to needs and producing a little more than the market needs."

It is necessary to correctly handle the relations between vegetable-growing and grain-growing, commune- and brigade-run industry and sideline production, and capital construction in urban areas. At the same time, arrangements must be made for manpower, funds and materials to guarantee the needs of growing more and better vegetables. A good job must be done in capital construction of vegetable acreage so as to strengthen the capacity to resist calamity and rapidly build more vegetable acreage that give a high, stable yield under adverse weather conditions. It is also necessary to step up scientific research on vegetable production, promote growing vegetables scientifically and strive to increase per-unit area output while insuring both quality and variety.

Efforts should also be made to implement the series of economic policies on vegetable growers to enable them to receive adequate income increases from higher output and to guarantee that the standards of their grain ration are not lower than those of the commune members in the adjoining grain-producing areas. Special arrangements should be made for such means of production as chemical fertilizers, insecticides, thin plastic sheets, glass and materials for building the bamboo and wood frames needed by the communes and production brigades in vegetable-producing areas so as to guarantee the needs of vegetable production without delay.

The editorial says: It is necessary for the large and medium-size cities and industrial and mining areas to work out and implement the plans for growing the major variety of vegetables according to different seasons. The state vegetable companies must procure according to the plan and shoulder the responsibility of making adequate arrangements to meet the market's needs. The companies should not only insure the amounts supplied but should also keep the market prices basically stable. With regard to the management networks and other facilities for storage, processing and transportation needed in selling and buying vegetables, it is necessary to work out adequate solutions accordingly. Vegetable supply departments must go all out to improve their own management, administration and service attitude, to raise the quality of service and to serve the people better.

GUANGMING RIBAO EDITORIAL ON IMPORTANCE OF PARTY BUILDING

HK070946 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 80 p 4 HK

[Editorial: "Build the Party Into an Advanced and United Fighting Collective"]

[Text] The historically important 5th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee discussed and adopted the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" (hereafter referred to as the "guiding principles"). This was an event of prime importance in strengthening party building.

The CCP is a united, fighting collective formed by the advanced vanguard of the proletariat. This advanced and united fighting collective must have principles for correctly handling inner-party relations (embracing the party's relationships with the masses). The great victories won in revolution and construction by our party and the people it led were based on unity achieved through Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. In protracted revolutionary struggles and particularly during the Yanan rectification movement, our party established its guiding principles on the basis of the positive and negative experiences in handling inner-party relations. These principles embraced seeking truth from facts, integrating theory with practice, fostering close ties with the masses, conducting criticism and self-criticism and upholding democratic centralism. As a result of following these guiding principles, our party became a strong organization with a high degree of fighting spirit. [paragraph continues]

This enabled our party to win significant victories in the anti-Japanese resistance and liberation wars. We have once again summed up the positive and negative experiences in inner-party political life since the founding of the PRC, especially the bitter lessons drawn from the disruption of these guiding principles when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were running amuck. Proceeding from the problems now prevalent in inner-party political life and drawing up this set of guiding principles is important to restoring and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work style, turning our party into an advanced and united fighting collective, upholding the four basic principles and uniting the people throughout the country to achieve the grand goal of building China into a modern and powerful socialist country.

The great, glorious and correct CCP has enjoyed very high prestige among the people. However, the decade of disaster caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has so harmed our party that its organizations, the party spirit of communists and the party's fine traditions and work style as well as its prestige among the people have suffered deeply. Since the "gang of four" were smashed, the party's prestige has been restored and enhanced through the efforts of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee to formulate a Marxist political line reflecting the highest interests of the people, re-affirming an ideological line based on dialectical materialism and leading the people throughout the country to begin marching toward the four modernizations. Correct political and ideological lines formulated by the party Central Committee do not mean that party organizations at all levels and the whole body of communists will consciously and resolutely implement them. We must firmly carry out these lines. Since the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" is far from eliminated, and because the problems of impure party spirit and undesirable work style are still prevalent among party organizations at all levels and communists, they hamper the implementation of the party line and its principles and policies and damage the party structure. This has greatly harmed the advanced, united and fighting nature inherent in the party. It has also delayed the march toward the goal of the four modernizations. To build our party into an advanced, united and fighting collective, restore and greatly enhance its prestige and enable it to lead the whole country in confidently carrying out the modernization program, it is imperative that the problems of impure party spirit and undesirable work style be solved at their source so that our party will be put on a sound basis ideologically and organizationally.

These problems have arisen because some communists have acted against the basic principles underlying party life. The other cause is that some communists, particularly those who joined the party during the Great Cultural Revolution, do not understand the guiding principles underlying party life. They have no idea of how to correctly handle inner-party relations. They pay little attention to the exemplary roles of those communists who devote themselves to cultivating the party spirit and conducting criticism and self-criticism. Above all, they are ignorant of the basic requirements such as democratic centralism and that individuals must be subordinate to the organization and the whole party to the party Central Committee. What they are concerned about is still the wornout "philosophy of struggle." Second, some communists who are motivated by personal gain and factional interests tend to ignore the party organization and party discipline. They carry out those party guidelines that meet their needs and reject those that do not appeal to them. Sometimes they even distort these guiding principles and even defy and oppose them. All these will disrupt the party's united nature and cause the disintegration of party organization. Since a united party, as the life of the party, yields strength and guarantees the successful prosecution of revolution and production, it is impossible for a disunited party to demonstrate its advanced and fighting nature. [paragraph continues]

A disunited and disorganized party encourages the spread of subjectivism, bureaucratism, factionalism, anarchism, claims of privilege, individualism and the petty bourgeoisie's aversion to discipline. This will weaken the party's fighting power and affect its esteem and prestige among the people. Upholding democratic centralism and strengthening party organization and party discipline on the basis of promoting democracy and strengthening party unity to achieve unity in action of the whole party in political ideology and in organization is a task of prime importance in strengthening party spirit and improving its work style. It is also vital to building our party into an advanced, united and fighting collective.

The promulgation of the "guiding principles," which clearly define the principles of inner-party political life and lay down specific requirements for party organization and discipline, provide us with a powerful weapon for rectifying and consolidating the party. By publicizing and studying these "guiding principles," we should conduct ideological education in the party so that all the comrades will truly understand the principles underlying inner-party political life and become familiar with the party's organizational principles and discipline. This is necessary for strengthening party spirit and rectifying its work style. Lenin said: "The communist party must be organized along highly centralized lines and impose strict, military-like discipline on itself. The central organs of the party must have sweeping powers and the universal trust of all communists. Only by becoming an authoritative organization can the party carry out its commitments." ("Collected Works of Lenin" Vol 31, p 185) In conducting education in the "guiding principles," it is important that every communist truly understands the principle of democratic centralism, particularly the guiding principle that the whole party be subordinate to the party Central Committee. In this way, the correct line, principles and policies laid down by the party Central Committee will be fully implemented. Only by doing this can our party become an advanced, united and fighting collective and lead the people throughout the country in marching toward the grand goal of the four modernizations.

With the 12-point "guiding principles," we have something to follow in correcting the party's work style and upholding party discipline. However, to implement them is the all-important thing. Party organizations at all levels must carry out the "guiding principles" and regard the task as one of prime importance. They must examine their work on the basis of the "guiding principles" and conduct education in the party spirit among the communists so that the problems of impure party spirit and incorrect work style can be solved. All the comrades should study and implement the "guiding principles" while senior cadres and CCP veterans should set an example. We believe that if the whole party earnestly carries out and upholds the "guiding principles," strengthens inner-party life and party spirit and corrects the party's work style, it will become a vigorous, united, powerful and fighting vanguard of the proletariat. It will then be worthy to be called a great, glorious and correct Communist Party and be capable of playing a leading role in building China into a modern and powerful socialist country.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON ROLE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

HK031340 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 80 pp 1, 3 HK

[Editorial: "Strengthen and Improve Party Leadership Over Scientific and Technical Work-- Warmly Greeting the Victorious Conclusion of the Second National Congress of the China Association of Science and Technology"]

[Text] The second National Congress of the China Association of Science and Technology came to a victorious conclusion yesterday after an exciting and enthusiastic work session. Guided by the spirit of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, this gala occasion was vigorous and most productive. [paragraph continues]

The congress summed up the work of the association since 1958, studied the latest tasks under the new situation, further defined the nature and role of the China Association of Science and Technology, elected the new National Committee in a democratic manner and approved the bylaws of the association. These dynamic activities centering on the four modernizations independently and responsibly carried out under the leadership of the party have supplied organizational and institutional guarantees for the China Association of Science and Technology and will have a positive and far-reaching impact on bringing prosperity to the scientific and technical undertakings of the motherland and promoting modernization. We extend heartfelt and sincere greetings to the delegates from all parts of the country and to the scientists and technicians throughout the country.

The fine tradition of the China Association of Science and Technology as well as its various affiliates and research societies has been their high sense of duty, active initiative and conscientious responsibility in suggesting ways and means of making improvements to leadership organs and departments concerned and in assuming the duties of staff officers, advisers and consultants, and it has also been a distinctive characteristic of this congress. Prior to the opening of the congress, letters of recommendation based on investigations and studies and careful consideration were received from the scientists. From the moment the congress began, many delegates also enthusiastically presented scientifically backed suggestions regarding economic construction and scientific education and also regarding the discovery and training of more qualified people. The congress also issued a written proposal to scientists and technicians throughout the country for developing suggestion-making activities. Facts have proved that the masses of Chinese scientists and technicians are indeed worthy of being the vanguard of the four modernizations and are an important and reliable force in our party. It also explains that the association as a federation of scientific and technical mass organizations can play the role of mobilizing and organizing the scientists and technicians that party organs and mass organizations can never hope to replace. Party committees at various levels must truly regard the association and its affiliates as important assistants in leading scientific and technical work so that they will become the party's bridges and ties for establishing contacts and uniting with the masses of scientists and technicians, and in this way, better organize the unprecedented upsurge in the socialist enthusiasm of the scientists and technicians and give full play to their hardcore role in the socialist modernization.

To strengthen party leadership over scientific and technical work and give full play to the role of scientific and technical mass organizations in the four modernizations, we must first call upon party committees at various levels and comrades of the whole party to have a sufficient knowledge of the position and role of science and technology in the four modernizations. Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and after a great deal of work in restoring order out of chaos, more and more people are acknowledging that science and technology are productive forces, scientists and technicians are working people and knowledge is strength. The stupid and backward phenomenon of scorning science and technology and discriminating against scientists and technicians is already changing. However, because of the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in the past and also the influence of the force of habit of small production and traditional prejudices, even now we cannot say that all the comrades are consciously grasping science and technology as productive forces. Quite a few comrades still do not regard scientists and technicians as working people who actually work or treat them as one of their own people. Therefore, it is still necessary now to further stress the importance of scientific and technical undertakings and the importance of the scientists and technicians themselves.

44

The party's general line in the new historical period requires us to seek a faster and more economic road conforming to actual conditions in China in order to develop the economy and lay a firm and solid foundation for the four modernizations in the crucial 1980's. What do we rely on to develop the economy with faster and more economic results? First, we must rely on the correct line, policies and principles. Second, we must rely on science and technology. We say that from now on we cannot hold up economic work even for a single day, and this includes not holding up scientific and technical work even for a single day. The four modernizations actually mean arming our industry, agriculture and national defense with advanced science and technology. The modernization of science and technology is the key and the central link of the four modernizations. If we grasp the economy but not science and technology, we cannot be described as having genuinely grasped the economy. The concept of regarding scientific and technical work as a flexible task that can be put off or laid aside and the tendency of relaxing party leadership over scientific and technical work because of this are both extremely wrong and harmful.

Strengthening party leadership over scientific and technical work is the strong desire of the masses of scientists and technicians as well as mass organizations in China. China's scientific and technical undertakings also can only develop vigorously under the correct leadership of the party.

The most essential feature of correct party leadership over scientific and technical mass organizations is implementing the correct line, policies and principles of the party for scientific and technical work, not interfering in affairs within the jurisdiction of the specialists including the affairs of scientific and technical mass organizations and changing the scientific and technical mass organizations into affiliated agencies of administrative departments, and what is more, not randomly attacking and interfering in scientific research work. Why is it that even now many of the scientists and technicians still fondly recall the conference of intellectuals called by the CCP Central Committee in 1962? Why was there an unprecedented upsurge in the enthusiasm of the scientists and technicians after the national science congress? It is because these conferences have formulated or adhered to the correct line, policies and principles of the party for developing scientific and technical undertakings and embody the correct leadership of the party. After the effort of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party has not only formulated a firm and unswerving as well as consistently correct political line, but moreover, gradually summed up and formulated in the course of practice a series of concrete lines, policies, principles, measures and rules for developing scientific, technical and educational undertakings as well as a long-term plan for developing China's scientific undertakings. All these have been formulated on the facts supplied by party committees leading scientific and technical work at various levels. Party committees at various levels must make the effort to study the characteristics and laws governing scientific and technical work and understand what the masses of scientists and technicians are thinking about and doing at the moment, and take note of their views, aspirations and demands in order to improve party leadership over scientific and technical work. At present, there is plenty of work to be done in this direction.

We must highly treasure qualified scientists and technicians. The fundamental task on the scientific and technical front is to produce results and turn out qualified people. To produce more and better results, we must have large numbers of outstanding qualified people. The difficulty in finding qualified people is not due to the lack of qualified people but because they have not been discovered or accorded the position they deserve. [paragraph continues]

Also, necessary conditions have not been created for them to let them bring their proper role into play. Since the national science congress, the CCR Central Committee has adopted a series of important measures including that of implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals, and departments in various localities have done quite a bit of work by way of selecting and promoting qualified people with enormous success. However, phenomena which hinder the discovery and fostering of qualified people and suppress and waste qualified people can be seen everywhere. These problems which include ideological obstacles, problems concerning concrete systems and organization as well as restrictions by economic conditions require us to conscientiously and analytically study and differentiate between the distinct conditions and actively solve them. The most crucial thing here is to have a positive attitude and the courage to face and solve concrete problems. At present, problems which should and can be solved must be readily dealt with. We must also actively create conditions to solve problems that are definitely difficult to solve. We must never become impotent in the face of difficulties and allow a backlog of unsolved problems to accumulate as a result of endless discussions. Phenomena which entail the waste and suppression of qualified people caused by shortcomings, mistakes and bureaucratic style in the leadership work of scientific and technical departments and scientific research units should be changed as quickly as possible. We actually have very few qualified people, and we definitely cannot allow the waste of qualified people to continue. We can ill afford this waste.

We must respect the views and suggestions of the scientists. Scientists possess a great knowledge of science and technology and are conversant with the laws governing science and technology. There can be no substitute for the role they play not only in the special fields of science and technology and educational work, but also incertain fields of management work. Moreover, they have the obligation and right to take part in and express their views on major issues in economic construction. Specialists should have an even greater say in scientific and technical as well as technological and economic matters to do with economic construction and various professions and trades. In view of the great sufferings we experienced in the past because we did not respect science and the views of the scientists and did not pay attention to economic results in economic construction which accounted for the serious waste, we must now put special emphasis on respecting the views and suggestions of the scientists. Giving play to democracy and respecting science are identical. Such phenomena as adopting a perfunctory attitude toward the views and suggestions of the specialists and becoming irritated when their views differed from our own should not occur again. In this direction, not only must we hold fast to what we have said before about not blaming the speaker, but we must also advocate that those who speak out have rendered a meritorious service and people who render meritorious services should be rewarded. Naturally, the views and suggestions of the specialists are not always rational or completely workable. However, the leading members must cherish their enthusiasm in expressing the views and assume the attitude of modestly listening to their advice. Only with this kind of attitude can they promptly take measures regarding realistic and practical views and suggestions and organize their implementation. As for views and suggestions that are unworkable or cannot be carried out for the time being, they must patiently do a good job of convincing and explaining and allow people to maintain their views.

We must firmly and unswervingly implement the policy of letting a hundred schools of thought contend. Letting a hundred schools of thought contend is the only correct policy formulated by our party for bringing prosperity to scientific and technical undertakings and for training and discovering outstanding qualified people. Science has no taboos and everyone is equal before science. We must create conditions, support the academic activities of the China Association of Science and Technology and its affiliated organizations and allow the scientists and technicians to freely carry out explorations, eagerly air their views, actively discuss academic ideas and push forward scientific and technical developments. We must respect the academic freedom of the scientists and technicians and encourage them to emancipate their minds, bravely express their academic views and establish their reputation as authorities and schools of thought. We absolutely must not allow the use of administrative measures to arbitrarily endorse the academic views of a particular school of thought while suppressing or banning others. It is a criminal offense to set up any artificial obstacle or to suppress academic freedom.

Leadership cadres and party members must strive to master scientific and technical knowledge and become both Red and expert. Party leadership over scientific and technical work must be reflected through the exemplary role of the party members and especially the comrades engaged in party work on the scientific and technical front. Not only must party members and party workers be models in implementing the line, policies and principles of the party, but they must also be model pacesetters in diligently studying scientific and technical knowledge. This point has already been incorporated into the "guiding principles on inner-party political life" at the 5th plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee and must be resolutely carried out by comrades of the whole party. Leadership cadres on the scientific and technical front must resolutely and persistently study to become experts in their fields. Only in this way can there be more common dialogue between them and the scientists and can they become intimate friends. Only in this way can they genuinely depend on them, help them and give play to their hardcore role in the four modernizations.

The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party. The cause of socialist modernization is a central task of our party that will have an effect on the destiny of our country for a thousand years to come. We are confident that by means of the Second National Congress of the China Association of Science and Technology the scientists and technicians will be drawn to the party as electrons to the nucleus of an atom, and they will closely rally round the party and make still greater contributions toward the four modernizations of the motherland.

HONGQI RECOUNTS WORK OF FORMER CCP SECRETARY GENERAL

HK090655 Beijing HONGQI No 6 in Chinese 16 Mar 80 pp 24-26 HK

[Article by Mao Dun: "Reminiscences of Martyr Qiubai"]

[Text] Twenty-five years ago, to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the death of Comrade Qu Qiubai, I wrote an article entitled "Commemorate and Learn from Comrade Qiubai." Twenty-five years later, taking up my pen again to write an article in commemoration of Comrade Qiubai, I celebrate his "rebirth" with tears in my eyes! The 10-year catastrophe was no more than a cold shower for Qiubai who is dead and buried, but it was a galling and unforgettable shame and humiliation for us who are alive!

I became acquainted with Qiubai in 1922. In the beginning, I only associated with him through his writings. I guessed from his articles that he was a pale-faced, erudite scholar, subtle in mind, talkative and humorous. Later when I first met him at Shanghai University, I found out that his writings mirrored him; he was tall and pale, wearing a loose long gown made of starched light-blue cotton cloth. At that time he was the dean and concurrently the head of the Department of Sociology at Shanghai University. I was a part-time teacher in the Department of Chinese at the university. Qiubai was already an old friend of Zheng Zhenduo from the days when they were in Beijing. Through my connection with Zhenduo, I became acquainted personally with Qiubai and gradually discovered that he did possess the makings of a scholar, but he was primarily a politician. He frequently wrote articles late at night. He had a ready pen and mostly wrote inspiring political commentaries which were used for speeches in restricted circles and seldom openly published. Sometimes he translated literary articles and wrote some short literary commentaries. As a result, Zheng Zhenduo invited him to join the literary study group. Because of the political situation at that time, it was impossible to give full play to his literary talent.

In the winter of 1924, Qiubai married Yang Zhihua. They moved into 12 Shuntai Lane Zhabei area and organized their little family there. This was next door to my apartment (I lived in apartment 11). There were more frequent contacts between us. At that time, I was a party branch secretary of the commercial press and meetings of the party branch were often held in my apartment. Qiubai attended these meetings quite often as a representative of the party Central Committee. Qiubai and I frequently discussed the political situation and problems existing inside the party. Qiubai had a high regard for Chen Duxiu, but was dissatisfied with his peremptory action. Qiubai and I were unhappy with Peng Shuzhi. We thought that Peng Shuzhi had a very meagre knowledge and his work style was not good. We strongly objected to Chen Duxiu's trust in Peng Shuzhi. After the "30 May" massacre, Chen Duxiu held that we should wage the "Three strikes" (shopkeepers' strike, workers' strike and students' strike) to mobilize the masses, whip up public opinion and force the imperialists to make concession. Qu Qiubai maintained that we should take more positive actions. When he talked with me privately, he insisted that we should mobilize a large number of workers and students to successively stage demonstrations in Nanjing Road and see if British policemen dared to open fire. If they did so, that would mean pouring oil on the fire and enable us to set off a more extensive anti-imperialist and patriotic surge of anger throughout the country and win extensive sympathy and support from people of various countries in the world. In so doing, we could put pressure on the current Chinese government. Qu Qiubai told me that Chen Duxiu disagreed with his views.

In 1927, I had another association with Qiubai in Wuhan. At that time, I was editor-in-chief of Hankou MINGUO RIBAO. In name, the newspaper was the organ of the Provincial Council of the Kuomintang in Hubei. In fact, it was actually controlled completely by communists. Its publisher was our revered Comrade Dong [Dong Biwu] and the general manager was Mao Zemin. With the exception of one nonparty editor, all the members of the editorial board were communists. Our revered Comrade Dong was too busy to attend to the editorial policy of the newspaper and the newspaper was thus led by the Central Propaganda Department. At that time, Qiubai was concurrently in charge of the Propaganda Department. Later Peng Shuzhi (who was director of the Propaganda Department) came to Wuhan and took charge of the newspaper. [paragraph continues]

After the "12 April" incident, Chen Duxiu and Peng Shuzhi repeatedly told me: MINGUO RIBAO is too progressive and the leftist faction of the Kuomintang has complained about it. They asked me not to publish too many reports on the peasants' movement, the workers' movement and the women's movement. I consulted with revered Comrade Dong on the matter and he asked me to pay no attention to what they had said. I passed the matter over to Qiubai and he said after thinking it over: Let us run another newspaper. Qiubai was then busy with his work and I seldom met with him except when I had important news to check or needed to ask him for instructions. However, he always paid a good deal of attention to the newspaper which was the mouthpiece of the party. However, since Hankou MINGUO RIBAO was published as an organ of the Kuomintang, both the rightist and leftist factions of this party interfered in my editorial affairs. I frequently complained about this to Qiubai. Therefore, he had long ago decided to publish another newspaper. He said: It is abnormal that the policies of communists should be propagated through a Kuomintang newspaper because we can only express half of what we want to say. We would rather hand over the newspaper to the leftist faction of the Kuomintang and transfer our comrades to run another party newspaper to propagate the communist policies in an open and firm way. He asked me to be editor-in-chief of the party's new newspaper. In addition, an editorial committee composed of responsible comrades of the party Central Committee was to be formed to write the editorials. Qiubai attached importance to this matter and was actively engaged in the preparatory work. However, due to the drastic change in the political situation, the plan to run the party newspaper did not materialize.

In the summer of 1930, Qiubai and Zhihua returned to Shanghai from Moscow. They looked for me once they knew that I had also returned from Japan. In the letter which was transferred to me by the Kaiming bookstore, they used their secret signals instead of their real names. Qiubai changed his surname to He and Zhihua to Lin and their address was also written on the letter (I have forgotten it). My wife (Kong Dezhi) and I tried to visit them by going to the address. They lived in a very common apartment. The upstairs was used as a bedroom and study and the downstairs as a sitting and dining room. We talked upstairs. Qiubai asked about my life in Japan and told me something about the recent revolutionary situation at home. He agreed with my choice of professions as a novel writer. A year or so later, after Wang Ming had already assumed power, I heard the rumor that Comrade Qiubai had been unfairly treated and was in a bad mood. Dezhi and I visited him again. I discovered that Qiubai had become thinner and Zhihua told me that he was suffering from tuberculosis again although he was strong in spirit. Qiubai was glad to see us and asked me what I was writing. I told him that I was writing "Midnight" and he asked me about the general outline of the story with interest. This was in the summer of 1932 and I just finished several chapters of my novel "Midnight." So I suggested that we discuss the matter again when I brought him the manuscript another time. A few days later, I brought him several chapters which I had finished. We talked from 1300 to 1800. He gave me his views while he read the manuscript. We focused our attention on the chapters concerning the peasants' rebellion and the workers' strike, because the workers' strike described in the "Midnight" showed tendencies of putschism and no agrarian revolution was mentioned in the chapter on the peasants' rebellion. Qiubai told me which party policies were successful and which policies should be considered a failure. He suggested that I revise the chapters in "Midnight" concerning the peasants' rebellion and the workers' strike. (Since I did not even have indirect materials on hand on the peasants' rebellion I did not revise this chapter as Qiubai advised. [paragraph continues])

Instead, I retained chapter four as a separate part of the novel. Before our discussion came to an end, dinner was ready. We planned to finish the discussion after dinner. After we finished eating, Qiubai was unexpectedly told: "Something has happened in your wife's family, leave immediately!" This was a code word that the party's organ had been sabotaged and the Qu family should move at once. Since they were pressed for time, and wondered where they could go, I brought them to my apartment. At that time I lived in Shude Lane off Yuyuan Street. The sublessor of the house was a merchant from Ningbo. This was a three-story house with side rooms. I live on the third floor and I reportedly was a teacher by vocation. After the Qu family reached my apartment, I told my sublessor that they were my relatives who had come to Shanghai for medical treatment and would return home in a few days. Zhihua only stayed overnight at my home and moved elsewhere the next day. Qiubai stayed at my home for more than a week. In those days, Qiubai continued to discuss "Midnight." He read the novel carefully. In the novel, I originally wrote that Wu Sunpu used a Ford. But Qiubai said: "Ford" was a common limousine and a capitalist like Wu Sunpu should use a "Citroen." He added: "When a big capitalist was beside himself with rage, he would usually damage something or even commit hideous barbarities. I accepted these two suggestions and revised the chapters accordingly. Later, we discussed the situation in the literary and art circles at that time. Qiubai was critical of the "leftist" literary and art trend of thought. He wanted to write some literary works. He inquired about Lu Xun and I realized that they had never met. I promised to introduce him to Lu Xun someday. One day Feng Xuefeng suddenly rushed in. Since he did not know Qiubai, I introduced them. I was afraid that other people might also break in, so I suggested that it might be better for Qiubai to stay in Lu Xun's apartment. At that time, Lu Xun lived in an apartment house located near the end of North Sichuan Road. People living in that apartment building were mostly foreigners and only a handful of them were Japanese. The headquarters of Japan's Marine Corps was diagonally opposite the building. That place was safer than mine. I asked Xuefeng to take Qiubai to Lu Xun's house and introduce him to Lu Xun. After that, Qiubai took refuge in Lu Xun's house. He returned to his former house after Zhihua discovered that nothing had happened there. This was the beginning of Qiubai's contact and friendship with Lu Xun.

From that time until the end of 1933, Qiubai and Lu Xun together led the left-wing movement in literature and art in Shanghai. Qiubai was enthusiastic in studying and discussing Marxist theories on literature and art. He also used assumed names to write a number of trenchant essays to stab at the Kuomintang reactionaries and their hired writers. When I met him, we often talked about the issues of literature and art and we sometimes debated some matters. Most of the time, I was convinced by his deep and exquisite ideas and his spirit of seeking truth from facts. However, when Qiubai talked about himself, he was always modest. I still remember that he once wrote a short letter to me and Lu Xun signed with an assumed name "Quan Geng" [3689 5087]. We did not know its real meaning. Qiubai said: When I am engaged in political work, I am like a dog plowing the land because I am not competent at the work. He further explained: It does not mean that I do not want to be a communist. I unswervingly believe in Marxism. It is all right for me to be a member of the Central Committee, but if you want me to be the party's general secretary to lead the work of the whole party, I will be like a dog plowing the land. The way he viewed his own limitations and dissected himself gave us a feeling of profound respect.

At the end of 1933, Qiubai received orders to set off for the central Soviet area. Before his departure, he said goodbye to Lu Xun and me. He talked a lot and I learned that he was depressed. It is probably because of his reluctance to depart and leave the literary and art front which he liked in order to start a new journey. This was the last time I saw Qiubai. A year later, we learned that Qiubai was betrayed by a traitor. Not long after that, the grievous news came--Qiubai had gone to his death unflinchingly, loudly singing the "Internationale". Qiubai was only 37!

Comrade Qiubai was one of the outstanding leaders of the Chinese Communist Party of the early period. He was an important figure who propagated Marxism and Leninism in China in the early stage. He was also one of the prominent leaders of China's left-wing literary and art movement. Throughout his short life, he made great contributions to the Chinese revolution. I had an adequate acquaintance with Qiubai for many years and I never doubted that he was a genuine revolutionary, a firm communist, a selfless and dauntless fighter and a person who could show utter devotion to friends! Qiubai was unfairly treated during his lifetime and was framed by the "gang of four" after his death. Now the wrong has been righted. I sincerely hope that Qiubai's soul rests in peace!

REPORT ON IMPROVEMENTS IN COMMUNE MANAGEMENT

OW021036 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0224 GMT 2 Apr 80 CW

[Summary] Beijing, 2 Apr--"In 1979, with the development of the situation in the rural areas of our country, the management and administration of the people's communes made considerable progress. Tangible results were achieved by respecting the right of production teams to make their own decisions, implementing the system of production responsibility and the system of fixed standards of remuneration [ding e ji chou zhi 1353 7345 6060 6804 0455], establishing and perfecting the system of financial administration and so forth.

"Because the improvements in management and administration aroused the peasants' enthusiasm and pushed forward the development of production, the total income of the basic accounting units of all the people's communes in the country last year increased by 10.4 percent over the previous year; the income of commune and brigade enterprises increased by 8.7 percent; the proportion of all expenditures in relation to total income dropped by 1.4 percent; tax payments and accumulation funds and public welfare funds set aside by collectives increased by 10 percent; the total amount distributed among commune members increased by 14 percent; and the commune members' individual income and grain ration level also increased over the previous year."

Since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially in the past year, party committees at all levels began to see that to build a modern, socialist agriculture, it is not only necessary to rely on the party's principles and policies and on scientific farming, but also to rely on scientific management and good organizational work. "Therefore, many places have strengthened management and administration of communes and production brigades and teams. The various provinces, prefectures and counties have set up management and administration stations, appointed financial and accounting assistants and run various kinds of training classes to train administrative cadres."

In strengthening management and administration, various places first strengthened production management. They made proper readjustments in agricultural production and distribution of various crops, paid attention to developing forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, expanded the acreage of some industrial crops, developed a diversified economy, consolidated commune and brigade enterprises and created conditions for the people's communes to take the road of simultaneously developing farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery and combining agriculture, industry and commerce. In the last year, the total income of the country's commune and brigade enterprises accounted for 31.5 percent of the total income of the economy of the three levels (communes, production brigades and production teams). Quite a number of countries set up supply and marketing companies for commune and brigade enterprises. Some countries set up joint operations of commune and brigade enterprises on a trial basis. Experimental county or commune enterprises combining agriculture, industry and commerce in Sichuan, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Shanghai and Tianjin achieved rather good results. From the experience of these experimental enterprises, integrating agriculture, Shanghai and Tianjin achieved rather good results. From the experience of these experimental enterprises, integrating agriculture, industry and commerce will become the inevitable trend of development in modernizing agriculture.

"In 1980 each province, municipality and autonomous region has tried or is planning to carry out the experimental work of establishing agriculture-industry-commerce enterprises in one to three selected countries in order to accumulate more experience. Other localities have promoted all kinds of contract systems and adopted economic measures to guide agriculture. By adopting the contract system for production, purchase, supply and marketing, Jin County of Hebei Province has provided basic guarantees for planning, production, requisition by purchase and supply. All these new experiences have played a positive role in changing the backward features of rural areas and rapidly helping the peasants to become well-to-do."

The implementation of the system of fixed responsibility in production represents in itself an important factor for our country's agricultural growth last year. The large-scale promotion of all forms of the system of fixed responsibility in production has paved the road for further implementation of the distribution of to each according to his work, changing the mentality of egalitarianism in distribution, and correcting the practice of irresponsibility in production and of loose control in the calculation of work points. "According to statistics compiled by departments concerned, different types of systems of fixed responsibility in production were established by 70 to 80 percent of production brigades throughout the country by late 1979. Under the conditions of insuring the collective ownership of the means of production and the distribution policy of to each according to his work, different responsibility systems were established by these production brigades in accordance with their size, farming systems, living conditions, mechanization level, cadre management ability and the ideological consciousness of masses." Before the start of 1980 spring farming, all localities thoroughly summed up the experience on promoting the system of fixed responsibility in production so as to perfect this system and put it into fuller play in this year's agricultural production.

While improving management and administration, many communes and production brigades have also strengthened their financial management by adopting the economic accounting system. This has changed the previous erroneous practice of only concentrating on the achievements of political work and ignoring economic results and of only going after production without considering actual costs. Many communes and production brigades have also conducted general a check-up of assets and accounts and operated the basic accounting units as economic enterprises.

52

XU JIATUN ATTENDS JIANGSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

OW100548 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Excerpts] According to our station reporter, the third session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress was held in Nanjing from 7 to 9 April. At the beginning of the session, Comrade Xu Jiatun, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, conveyed the guidelines laid down at the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and put forward the tasks of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee for this year. At the end of the session, Vice Chairman Zhang Zhongliang of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, delivered a speech

In the course of study and discussions, delegates attending the session unanimously held that the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is an extremely important session. The series of far-sighted policy decisions and important resolutions adopted at the plenary session are of great historic and immediate significance in upholding, strengthening and improving the party leadership, in developing the stability and unity of the political situation, and in promoting socialist modernization. They entirely conform with the interests of the whole party and of all the people in the country. The delegates are determined to firmly support and propagate these decisions and resolutions and conscientiously carry them out.

The session held that the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress must pay attention to the following essential tasks:

To regard the study and implementation of the guidelines laid down at the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee as a focal point in its work;

To work with one heart and one mind to fully develop this year's economic work in the province, and strive to fulfill and overfulfill this year's production targets in agriculture and industry;

To strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, do a good job in direct election at the county level, continue to strengthen the legal system, consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, and insure the triumphant development of the four modernizations; and

To pay attention to the day-to-day work of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress.

The session examined and approved the report by Comrade (Jiang Jian), director of the provincial civil affairs bureau, on how county level direct elections were carried out in the selected counties and how the arrangements were made for election work in the province. To strengthen leadership over the county level direct election work, the session approved the provincial election committee of Zhang Zhongliang as chairman and Xin Shaobo, Li Zhizhong, Xie Kedong and Liao Yunze as vice chairmen.

The session also examined and endorsed the report by Vice Governor Wang Bingshi on commending the 1979 advanced collectives, model workers and advanced workers in the fields of industry, communications, machine building, finance and trade, education, public health, science, propaganda, culture, sports, politics and law throughout the province. The session also agreed with the provincial people's government in awarding the title of "1979 Daqing-type enterprises" to some advanced enterprises.

Also attending the third session were Vice Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress Xin Shaobo, Kuang Yaming, Dai Weiran, Xie Kedong, Chen Heqin, Ye Xuchao, Liu Shuxin and Liao Yunze; Vice Governors Wang Bingshi and Li Zhizhong; and the responsible comrades of the departments concerned.

JIANG WEIQING ATTENDS JIANGXI CCP STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

HK081211 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 80 HK

[Excerpts] According to JIANGXI RIBAO, an enlarged meeting of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee's Standing Committee was held in Nanchang from 23 to 30 March. The meeting seriously conveyed, studied and implemented the spirit of the 5th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, and concentrated on studying the question of strengthening and improving party leadership and enhancing the party's fighting strength directed toward the actual situation in Jiangxi. Present at the meeting were members of the provincial CCP committee's Standing Committee, party-member vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, party-member vice governors, party-member vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC, alternate members of the Central Committee in the province, principal responsible comrades of the provincial military district, the Infantry School of the Fuzhou Military Region, PLA units stationed in the province, military subdistricts, garrisons, and municipal and county people's armed forces departments, principal responsible comrades of party committees of all prefectures, municipalities, mountain areas, counties and districts, principal responsible comrades of provincial organs, institutions of higher learning and other units, and principal responsible comrades of some factories, mines, reclamation farms and other enterprises, totalling 498 persons.

Comrade Jiang Weiqing conveyed the main spirit of the fifth plenary session in a speech. Comrades Yang Shangkui and Bai Dongcai made speeches.

The participants unanimously held: The 5th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee was another extremely important meeting following the 3d and 4th plenary sessions. The third and fourth plenary sessions concentrated on solving problems of the party's ideological and political lines, and the fifth plenary session concentrated on solving problems of organizational line. The series of major resolutions and decisions adopted at the fifth plenary are of major current and far-reaching historical significance for strengthening party building, insuring the continuity of the party's line, principles and policies and the stability of the party's collective leadership, consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity and liveliness and vigor, and further mobilizing the activism of the party members, cadres and masses to work in concert to carry out socialist modernization.

The meeting held: A current major and urgent task in party building is to study in-depth the documents of the fifth plenary session, apply its spirit in order to unify the thinking of cadres and party members throughout the province, and strengthen the party's ideological building. Beginning with the conveyance of the spirit of the 5th plenary session, before the 12th party congress is convened it is necessary to conduct universal and deepgoing political and ideological education for all party members and cadres by studying the major documents of the 5th plenary session, implementing the "guiding principles for inner-party political life," and studying the theories of the party leaders on party building. It is necessary to continue to carry out the discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth. It is necessary to integrate study of the fifth plenary session documents with study of the third plenary session documents, Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech approved by the fourth plenary session and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks.

The meeting held: In studying and implementing the "guiding principles for inter-party political life," it is necessary to put the emphasis on guiding the party members and cadres, especially leading party cadres, to continue to criticize and eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and correctly solve the following three problems:

1) Uphold the party's political and ideological lines, and resolutely struggle against erroneous behavior of boycotting, defying or ostensibly complying with but actually opposing the party line and party leadership; 2) uphold party spirit, oppose factionalism, and overcome lack of organization and discipline and extreme individualism; and 3) overcome bureaucratism and oppose the work style of seeking privileges. At present it is particularly important to take effective measures to oppose and uproot factionalism. Upper-level party committees must send competent cadres who possess strong party spirit, good work style and the spirit of selflessness to places and units where factionalism is serious to investigate and study and solve the problems properly. It is necessary to deal severely with those who stubbornly cling to factionalism and refuse to mend their ways despite repeated education.

The meeting held: An important strategic task put forward by the fifth plenary session is to carefully select, promote and cultivate outstanding middle-aged and young cadres, do a good job of readjusting and building the party's leadership groups at all levels, and strengthen the party's organizational building. At present the party's leadership groups at all levels in the province are generally good or fairly good. However, we must also see that some leadership groups have many old and weak members and few in the prime of life, and thus face the serious situation of finishing up the old crop before the new crop is ready. Many cadres lack the specialized knowledge and professional skills needed for building the four modernizations, and are very far from meeting the demands of the new situation and tasks. The ideological and organizational remnants of Lin Biao and the gang of four still exist in a very few leadership groups. This hinders the implementation of the party line and affects stability and unity. Unless these problems are solved, they are bound to have an adverse effect on the overall situation and act as hidden dangers.

The meeting held: Selecting, promoting and cultivating middle-aged and young cadres and solving the successor problem in the party's leadership groups at all levels are particularly important tasks in strengthening the building of the leadership groups at all levels. We must strictly act in accordance with the guidelines for selecting and promoting cadres put forward in Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech. We must attach importance to selecting, promoting and cultivating middle-aged and young cadres from among specialists to join the party's leadership groups at all levels. In particular, we must do a good job of work in this respect in economic departments and enterprises in the next year or two. We should drive to have specialist cadres holding important posts in all provincial, prefectural, municipal and county leadership groups within 3 years. We must resolutely clear away factionalist interference and influence in the matter of selecting and promoting able men.

Old cadres possess abundant practical experience. They are precious treasures of the party and state. They must shoulder the important burden of cultivating and steeling successors. We must make proper arrangements for the old cadres. Some of them should gradually retire to the second line and give more consideration to problems with a bearing on the overall situation. Some of them should be assigned honorary duties. Offices, enterprises and so on can all appoint advisers and assign a number of old cadres to fill these posts to bring into play their role as staff officers. Certain old cadres who are unable to work should retire in accordance with the regulations. It is necessary to insure that they receive their rightful political treatment and are looked after in daily life as necessary. We must create a social atmosphere of respecting and caring for old cadres. The province and the prefectures, municipalities and counties must all set up and strengthen organs to administer old cadres, and do a good job of this administrative work. The meeting held: While selecting, promoting and cultivating middle-aged and young cadres and strengthening the building of the party leadership groups at all levels, it is also necessary to pay full attention to carrying out the necessary readjustment of the leadership organs. In particular, we must clear away the ideological and organizational remnants of Lin Biao and the gang of four. On the one hand, we must carry out ideological remolding as far as possible to turn negative factors into positive ones; and on the other hand we must adopt the necessary organizational measures.

55

We cannot allow persons of the following categories to continue to remain in or to enter the party's leadership groups at all levels or the work departments of the party committees: People who made serious political mistakes during the tyranny of Lin Biao and the gang of four, or who made ordinary political mistakes at that time but when treated with leniency raised a rumpus about having the verdict on them reversed and continue to uphold the reactionary stand of Lin Biao and the gang of four; those who during the Great Cultural Revolution took revenge in a malicious way, fabricated charges against others, extorted confessions by torture, engaged in beating, smashing and looting, and incurred the people's anger; those who even today are unwilling to break away from the ideological line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, and who oppose, passively resist, or ostensibly comply with but actually oppose the line, principles and policies since the third plenary session and party leadership; factionalist elements, and people who cling to factionalism and refuse to mend their ways despite repeated education; and people who engage in double-dealing, trim their sails to the wind, and manipulate things in their own way, and whose political character is very bad. It is necessary to deal afresh in a severe way with some of these people. Nor can we allow into the leadership groups people who are talented but have a bad work style, go in for speculations and haggle over trifles, and people whose sense of the revolutionary cause and political responsibility have seriously weakened.

Our unswerving principle is: It is essential to resolutely readjust and purge those people in the above categories, no matter which faction they belonged to in the past and no matter who they are. We will certainly not allow factionalism to interfere with the readjustment of the leadership groups, and still less will we allow it to conceal hidden dangers in the party.

Readjusting and strengthening the leadership groups is of major importance. We must have a strong determination and take decisive measures, steady steps and proper methods. We must strengthen the party's discipline inspection departments and turn them into organs with high prestige and which carry out the party's rules and regulations. We must do well in rectifying and building the organization and propaganda departments, which control party building.

The meeting held: We must solemnly treat and enthusiastically help all comrades who have made mistakes and welcome them to take the stand of party spirit and party principles. We must specifically analyze the nature and degree of their mistakes, help them understand the cause of their mistakes, point out ways of correcting them and stimulate them to carry out the necessary self-examination. We should also provide conditions for them to correct their mistakes and continue to work for the party. We must take an historical and all-round view of comrades who made mistakes and refrain from completely negating someone once he makes a mistake. We must make proper arrangements for comrades who made mistakes in accordance with the degree of the mistake and their attitude in understanding their mistakes.

The meeting held: The heavy tasks of the four modernizations urgently require that the party committees at all levels improve leadership methods, raise work efficiency, get rid of bureaucratism and promote the party's work style. At present we must pay particular attention to strengthening the collective leadership of party committees.

The meeting held: The fifth plenary session's decision to rehabilitate Comrade Liu Shaoqi is a victory for the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts and a major affair for the whole party. The meeting demanded that the leading cadres at all levels personally carry out propaganda and education work in the light of the ideological state of party members, cadres and the masses to enable them to profoundly understand the significance of the Central Committee's redressing of this greatest miscarriage of justice in party history, and profoundly absorb the party's painful lesson on the Liu Shaoqi issue.

I. 10 Apr 80

0 5

PRC
EAST REGION

In accordance with the historical facts, it is necessary to publicize Comrade Liu Shaoqi's revolutionary achievements in a truth-seeking way and organize study on his major works. It is necessary to seriously clear up miscarriages of justice connected with the Liu Shaoqi case, carry out complete rehabilitation and implement policies without leaving any unresolved. It is necessary to clear away the adverse effects caused by the previous mishandling of Comrade Liu Shaoqi. It is necessary to give patient explanations to some people who have developed misunderstandings and other ideological problems due to the fact that they did not have a thorough understanding of past history and the true facts. It is necessary to resolutely deal counterblows to the activities of the remnants of Lin Biao and the gang of four and other hostile elements who spread rumors and engage in sabotage. It is essential to guide the cadres and masses in bearing in mind the overall situation and looking ahead. It is essential to pay great attention to upholding Comrade Mao Zedong's brilliant image in the entire revolutionary history of China and also the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought.

The meeting emphasized: To strengthen party building, we must carry out our work focusing on economic construction. We must strengthen and improve the party's leadership over economic work and insure the smooth implementation of the four modernizations. We must further truly shift our work focus to socialist modernization, firmly cling to economic work, do a good job of all our tasks without delay even for a single day and score specific achievements. In particular, we must never lower our guard and relax our efforts in agricultural production. All trades must continue to strengthen their support for agriculture and strive to reap an even greater bumper harvest in agricultural production. We must continue to focus on readjustment in our entire economic work and emphatically carry out reform in the system with preparations. We must devote ourselves to activating the economy.

The whole party must attach importance to grasping finance work and vigorously increase production, practice economy, increase income and economize on expenses. It is necessary to stabilize commodity prices, do a good job in promoting public order and persistently consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity.

The meeting held: To strengthen and improve party leadership and increase the party's combat ability, the issue of convening the eighth Jiangxi provincial party congress has been urgently put before the party organizations at all levels and all the party members throughout the province. From now on, the party organizations at all levels and all party members throughout the province should speed up their work, do a good job in making all preparations for convening the eighth Jiangxi provincial party congress, lead the masses in doing a good job of promoting the four modernizations and make new contributions to greet the convening of the 12th national party congress.

SHANGHAI RAISES INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT, CUTS ENERGY USE RATE

OWO71245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[By XINHUA Correspondents Mu Qing and Li Feng: "XINHUA Economic Analysis"]

[Text] Shanghai, April 7 (XINHUA)--Shanghai registered an 8.6 per cent increase in industrial growth combined with a drop in total energy consumption in the first three months of this year. This new trend is a welcome indication that if all industrial enterprises in the country could follow Shanghai's example, China would be able to sustain industrial growth at a predictable rate, or even a higher rate, in spite of its current shortage of energy.

The importance of Shanghai's example may be seen in the fact that in the years between 1953 and 1977, a one per cent increase in industrial production in Shanghai called for a 0.95 per cent rise in energy consumption.

This is a nearly one-to-one synchronous rate of growth, which, should it be regarded as normal, would mean the present energy shortage is an insurmountable obstacle to China's industrial development.

Shanghai began to slow down its energy consumption in 1978, but was able to maintain a fairly high industrial growth rate. Thus, although the total supply of energy is cut further, the city has succeeded in projecting a higher rate of growth and maintaining it this year.

Energy supply is a major problem in ensuring China's industrial advance in the course of economic readjustment. China has abundant coal, hydraulic, oil and uranium resources and it is certain that new coal mines, power stations and oilfields are to be built, but their development and construction will take both time and money and cannot meet immediate needs. The most effective measure at present, therefore, is to save energy.

For example, research shows that the utilization rate of heat energy in China's industry is less than one-third of the energy consumed, which is much lower than the rate in industrialized countries. Realizing that this means China has great potential in raising the utilization rate of heat energy, Shanghai is now using scientific management and modern technology to do this. It plans in the next three years to raise the utilization rate of heat energy in industry by five per cent. It is estimated that if the utilization rate of heat energy rises by one per cent, the city's industrial growth will be two per cent.

SHANGHAI SETS NEW RECORD IN EXPORT TRADE

OW091310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Shanghai, April 9 (XINHUA)--The value of exports in China's leading foreign trade centre went up 28 per cent in the first quarter of this year over the same 1979 period, following an annual record in 1979. Shanghai now trades with 150 countries and regions throughout the world.

The city has set up a general foreign trade corporation to handle direct import and export business and sign contracts with foreign firms, which were done previously by the national corporations in Beijing.

With help from Beijing, specialized fairs were held in Shanghai in the first three months of this year, including fairs of feather and velvet products, bristle brushes, spring garments, silk and spun rayon knitting wear, household electrical appliances and building materials.

SHANGHAI WORKER THANKS YEMENI STUDENTS FOR FIRST AID

OW050744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 5 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Shanghai, April 5 (XINHUA)--A letter from a steel worker printed in the LIBERATION DAILY in Shanghai praises two students from the Arab Republic of Yemen who helped revive and care for him after he fell unconscious on the street.

Zhou Riyao, a worker in Shanghai No. 3 steel plant, wrote in the letter that on the night of February 9, as he and his wife were talking along the street, he suddenly felt giddy and his wife ran to find a taxi. While his wife was away, he collapsed. The two young foreigners saw him lying unconscious and began at once to massage his chest to keep his heart beating.

When Zhou's wife returned, having failed to get a taxi, the young men went directly to the nearby Shanghai International Hotel, called a car, and helped put Zhou inside and take him home. They did not finish their efforts until 11:00 p.m.

Zhou Riyao wrote, "We thanked them again and again, but they replied in Chinese, 'This is what we ought to do!'" At first, the two foreigners did not even want to give their names, Zhou wrote, but after repeated prodding, they said they were students from the Arab Republic of Yemen--one said his name is Hegazi, of the Shanghai Engineering University; the other gave his name as Abdullah, of Tongji University.

BRIEFS

ANHUI LIGHT INDUSTRY CONFERENCE--Anhui recently held a provincial conference of all prefectural and municipal light industrial bureau chiefs in Hefei. Through full discussions, the conference set this year's primary production targets: The output value of the provincial first light industrial department should increase by 10-15 percent to 1.43-1.5 billion yuan. The output of cameras and bicycles should increase by at least 100 percent, watches and sewing machines by at least 50 percent. In addition to promoting product quality, the conference called for increasing the accumulated amount of capital by great margins and striving to produce 520 million yuan in profit and tax, or 7 percent above 1979. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 80 OW]

ANHUI LIGHT INDUSTRY--The Anhui Provincial Light Industrial Bureau recently held a commendation ceremony for a number of prize-winning units and 1979 fine-quality products. Attending were Su Yu, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Meng Jiaqin, vice governor of the provincial people's government. At the conference, they presented Red banners, citations and cash awards to the prize winners. Meng Jiaqin also spoke. The prize winners included the Wuhu Municipal Light Industrial Bureau, the Wuhu (Guanghua) plant and others. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 80 OW]

ANHUI HEALTH CONFERENCE--A provincial public health work conference was held recently in Hefei. The conference drew up a plan for public health work in the province for the current year. The plan calls for strengthening the rural medical and public health network, strengthening disease prevention and treatment, improving environmental sanitation and so forth. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 80 OW]

ANHUI SUPPLY CONFERENCE--A provincial conference on supply work was recently held in Hefei, Anhui. The conference studied ways to improve supply work in order to keep pace with the development of agriculture and industry and to meet the people's growing needs. The conference decided to set up a provincial supply economics society, to revise the existing system for handling goods and materials, to reorganize supply offices into enterprises and to distribute materials by economic zones rather than by administrative areas. Guo Tixiang, vice governor, attended and addressed the conference. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW]

I. 10 Apr 80

08

PRC
EAST REGION

ANHUI MUNICIPALITY'S INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--Wuhu Municipality, Anhui, fulfilled the first quarter industrial plan 8 days ahead of schedule with the total industrial output value amounting to 310 million yuan. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW]

JIANGSU CORN PLANTING--As of the Qingming Festival, approximately 3.26 million mu of corn was planted in Jiangsu Province, accounting for 59 percent of this year's spring corn sowing plan. Corn sowing will soon be completed in Nantong, Yancheng and Yangzhou prefectures where there was an early start. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Apr 80 OW]

JIANGSU VEGETABLE SUPPLY--Since the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government issued a circular on mobilizing the people to enthusiastically plant melons and vegetables, party committees and government organizations in the province have taken effective measures and made some improvements in the supply of vegetables. The provincial government and municipal units have provided some soybeans to increase the supply of bean products for city consumption. Nanjing Municipality has set up over 40 more bean product supply points. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW]

JIANGSU AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT--Nanjing, 3 Apr--The total agricultural output value of Jiangsu Province, east China, between 1970 and 1979 inclusive reached 99,185 million yuan. Output has registered an average annual increase of 6.8 per cent, far outstripping the rate of increase for the two preceding decades. Jiangsu is one of China's major grain-producing provinces, and is the first province to register an annual ginned cotton output over 500,000 tons, which is one-fourth of the national total. In recent years, the province has provided other parts of the country every year with 500,000 tons of grain, 131,500 tons of ginned cotton, over two million hogs and 10,000 tons of oil-bearing seeds. One of the factors behind the steady rise was that the province kept to the principle "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work" and other relevant policies on agriculture. The development of water conservancy projects, the growth of industry that serves agriculture, and the commune- and brigade-run industries, were said to be the three props of Jiangsu's agriculture. The province, which lies in the lower reaches of the Yangtze and Huai He invested 2,980 million yuan in the 1970s to build water conservancy projects, mainly canals, irrigation and drainage ditches, and dams and sluice gates; these helped form an effective water system. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW]

JIANGXI RARE EARTH RESOURCES--There are rich resources of the rare earths in southern Jiangxi. Through the efforts of the geology workers and scientific research personnel, 1.04 million tons of these minerals have been found. Some 70 large size shafts have been found to be suitable for extraction. The rare earths have extensive uses in the atomic, metallurgy, petrochemical, glass and enamelware, color television sets and electronics industries. At present, the quantity of rare earths required in the world per year is 30,000 tons. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 80 HK]

SHANDONG COTTON FORUM--A forum on cotton-growing techniques was held 6-11 March in Jinan, Shandong. The forum was jointly sponsored by the Shandong Provincial Scientific and Technological Commission and the Crop Society of the Shandong Provincial Association of Science and Technology. Advanced cotton-growing techniques and measures to popularize these techniques in the province were discussed. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Mar 80 SK]

BRIEFS

GUANGZHOU NATIONALITIES AFFAIRS COMMITTEE--With the approval of the Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the Guangzhou Municipal Nationalities Affairs Committee was recently restored. The newly restored committee held its first enlarged session 23-26 March. There are 20 minority nationalities in Guangzhou with a total of 8,000 persons. Most of these nationalities live in Guangzhou and Zengcheng. Some 70 committee members attended the session. The participants reviewed the nationality work in Guangzhou since liberation, summed up the experiences and lessons, checked on the implementation of the nationality policy and made plans on the work in Guangzhou for 1980. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Mar 80 HK]

GUANGDONG BEE-RAISING CONFERENCE--On 20-22 March, the Guangdong Bee-Raising Society held a conference in Guangzhou to announce the official establishment of the society. Meng Xiande, vice provincial governor, took part in the conference and spoke. He pointed out the benefits of raising bees and urged the participants to develop collective bee-raising, effectively support private bee-raising and pay serious attention to and strengthen scientific research in bee-raising. The first executive committee of the society was elected at the conference. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Mar 80 HK]

GUANGDONG WILD RICE--Guangzhou, 2 Apr--More than 530 wild rice samples of various ecotypes were collected by agriculturalists in an investigation of wild rice resources throughout the province of Guangdong in south China last year. South China is the area in which rice was grown earliest in the country. China generally has been known for its abundant production of rice seeds since ancient times. Scientific researchers in Guangdong, Guangxi and Yunnan in recent years have made investigations and undertaken research into the sources of wild rice. The survey group led by Chen Weiqin, rice specialist and director of the Guangdong Rice Research Institute, has done scientific research in 12 counties and on Hainan Island and found that Guangdong Province in particular is rich in wild rice resources and has a variety of ecotypes. Research workers believe that strains of wild rice can be used to breed varieties of rice seeds with resistance to disease and harsh climate and with considerable adaptability. Some strains of wild rice has the cytoplasm sterile gene which is the raw material for breeding a male-sterile line, a maintain line or restorer line of varieties of hybrid rice. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW]

GUANGXI SCHISTOSOMIASIS CONFERENCE--On 26-29 March, the Guangxi conference on the prevention of schistosomiasis was held in Nanning to study and formulate the tasks and measures for effectively eliminating schistosomiasis before 1985. Luo Libin, Standing Committee member of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee, vice chairman of the Guangxi People's Government and leader of the schistosomiasis prevention leadership group of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee, presided over the conference and spoke. The participants revealed that the people in the region had done a lot of work in eliminating schistosomiasis in the past few years. At present, 99.9 percent of oncomelania in the region have been eliminated, while 98 percent of the patients who were suffering from this disease have been cured. The conference pointed out that the current tasks are still very difficult. Therefore, it is necessary to fully understand the protractedness, frequency and science of the prevention of schistosomiasis. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Apr 80 HK]

HUBEI RED ARMY MONUMENT--A monument to mark the establishment of the Fourth Front Army of the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army was recently completed in Hongan County. Comrade Xu Xianqian wrote an inscription for the monument. In order to commemorate the heroic deeds of the Red Army fighters and urge the followers to carry on the revolutionary tradition and realize the four modernizations, the Hongan County CCP Committee began building this monument in the autumn of 1979. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Mar 80 HK]

HUBEI SALARY CONFERENCE--Recently, the Hubei Provincial People's Government held a conference on readjusting salaries. Han Ningfu, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee and provincial governor, gave an important speech, pointing out that the promotion of staff and workers must follow the principle of "to each according to his work" and be based on the quality enterprise management. He said that it is also necessary to look at the work attitude, the level of technology and the scale of an individual's contributions, which is the main basis for consideration. This is an important change in our country's salary policy and an important measure for readjusting the national economy and speeding up the realization of the four modernizations. This is the policy laid down by the party Central Committee and the pressing demand of the staff members and workers. Han Ningfu called on the leadership of the party and government at all levels to pay serious attention to this task and list it in the party committees' important daily agenda. He revealed that there is a tendency to neglect political and ideological work and attention must be paid to it. Provincial Vice Governor Chen Ming presided over the conference. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Mar 80 HK]

HUBEI SPRING FARMING--At an earlier period, the people in Hubei had more rain and low temperature, which are unfavorable to the cultivation of early rice seedlings. In Huanggan and Xiangyang counties, the early rice seedlings were cultivated in greenhouses and under the cover of nylon sheets to resist the unfavorable weather. In Xiaogan Prefecture, 62,000 technicians were trained for cultivating seedlings; 33,000 full-time seedling study courses were set up with the participation of 125,000 persons. In Jingzhou Prefecture, 4.03 million mu of cotton received 1.48 cubic meters of base manure for each mu. This was an increase of 25 percent over the corresponding period for 1979. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 80 HK]

HUNAN RIBAO DRYLAND CROP COMMENTARY--The HUNAN RIBAO 5 April short commentary revealed that quite a number of areas in Hunan still have not paid enough serious attention to the current season of sowing and cultivating dryland grain crop seedlings, particularly the areas that had reaped a bumper harvest of rice in 1979 and have a higher level of grain consumption. These areas usually attach more importance to money and less importance to grain. They do not care about the production of dryland grain crops. Therefore, it is necessary to particularly emphasize the production of dryland grain crops. The areas sown to dryland grain crops in Hunan account for one-fifth of the area sown to grain over a long period. So long as everyone pays serious attention to the production of dryland grain crops, it is possible to increase the output of dryland grain crops by 10 to 20 percent or even 50 percent a year on the current basis of 4.1 billion jin. Therefore, we must boldly grasp the production of dryland grain crops without worrying about the shortage of outlets. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 4 Apr 80 HK]

HUNAN STATE FARMS--In 1980, many state farms in Hunan have made use of the profits they made in 1979 to expand reproduction. As a result, state investments were reduced by 50 percent from the original plan. The number of state farms that made profits increased from 34 in 1978 to 60 in 1979. After balancing profits and losses, the agricultural reclamation front throughout Hunan earned a net profit of 15 million yuan. This was an increase of six times over 1978. In 1980, the agricultural reclamation system in Hunan requires 48 million yuan of funds to expand reproduction. However, with the profits earned in 1979, it is sufficient for the state to invest 24 million yuan in reproduction. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 28 Mar 80 HK]

HUNAN NEW RICE STRAINS--In 1979, the areas sown to No 109 fine rice seed strains in Hunan reached 8 million mu, while the areas sown to hybrid rice were increased to 16.9 million mu. The average per mu yield of these fine seed strains is 100 jin more than the conventional types. The fine seed strains of rape were increased to 1.6 million mu. Research on the comprehensive prevention of insect pests in rice with biological prevention as the key point is also being gradually applied to production on a larger scale. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 5 Apr 80 HK]

62

HUNAN HYDROELECTRICAL SYMPOSIUM--The recent Hunan symposium held in Chen County to exchange experiences in the small hydroelectric power stations pointed out that managing small hydroelectric power stations is an important topic for the current construction of small hydroelectric power stations in Hunan. The leadership of the hydroelectric power departments at all levels must pay serious attention to managing small hydroelectric power stations and produce real results. According to the 1979 statistics, there were 9,198 small hydroelectric power stations in Hunan with an installed capacity of 644,000 kilowatts. It was pointed out at the symposium that if each small hydroelectric power station in the province can increase the generating hours from 100 to 150 hours, 64 to 96 million additional kilowatt-hours of electricity can be generated each year. This is equal to an additional installed capacity of from 30,000 to 48,000 kilowatts. In order to manage the small hydroelectric power stations well, it is also necessary to train the staff and workers properly. The leadership at all levels of the hydroelectric power departments must learn their profession, technology and management. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Mar 80 HK]

HUNAN SOIL IMPROVEMENT--Changsha, 8 Apr--Proper application of organic and chemical fertilizer can keep the type of soils fertile in Hunan Province. This was established by recent research into soil fertility organized by the provincial agricultural department. It found that chemical fertilizer used for years in areas of Hunan resulted in a hardened and impervious soil that contained less organic matter. The province last year raised 37 million pigs and expanded the area grown to green manure to 1.6 million hectares, involving 62 percent of its paddy fields. Application of chemical fertilizer had risen from average 22.5 kilogrammes per hectare in 1958 to 750 kilogrammes last year, but the area of paddy fields with not less than 2 percent of organic matter has increased from 60.5 percent in 1958 to 78.5 percent last year. Hunan Province has set up a soil fertility management committee and many communes and brigades have people in charge of soil fertility observation. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW]

HUNAN COTTON CONFERENCE--The Hunan Provincial People's Government recently held a conference on cotton production to further implement the spirit of the national conference on cotton production, formulate the province's plans and measures for cotton production, and mobilize people in the cotton-producing areas throughout the province to reap a bumper harvest of cotton this year. In 1979, the people in Hunan reaped a bumper harvest of cotton. The yield of ginned cotton exceeded the previous highest level, while the total output increased by 26 percent over 1978. A large number of typical examples of reaping high yields in grain and cotton emerged. However, the speed of development still fails to meet the needs of the entire national economy and the people's daily life. The participants revealed that the protracted rain in spring this year brought many difficulties to the farming preparations for cotton production. The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government demanded that the leaders at all levels, particularly in the cotton-producing areas, personally grasp cotton production and appoint deputies to be responsible for it. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 80 HK]

HUNAN COCOON PRODUCTION--In the past few years, the yearly output of cocoons in Hunan has increased by 4,000 dan. In 1979, there were 126,000 mu of mulberry trees in Hunan. The output of cocoons reached 31,000 dan, reaching the highest level ever recorded. Last winter and this spring, the area sown to mulberry trees reached 140,000 mu. The people in this province pledged to increase the output of cocoons to 40,000 dan this year. Formerly, the province produced only 10,000 dan of cocoons a year for 25 years until 1975. At present, 50 counties in Xiangtan, Yueyang, Changde, Yiyang and Lingling prefectures have developed the production of cocoons. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 1 Apr 80 HK]

DATE 1. 10 Apr 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Q 1

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU PLA FORUM--To do a good job of advisory work and give full play to the role of the veteran cadres, the party committee of the Guizhou Military District held a forum of advisory work throughout the district in early March. The participants summed up and exchanged experiences on the situation of advisory work in the district and made explicit demands on the organizational leadership and system of advisers so that they have rules to follow in their work, study and daily life and can give full play to their activism. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 29 Mar 80 HK]

GUIZHOU RURAL ENTERPRISE--The Guizhou forum on joint rural enterprises held by the Guizhou Agricultural Committee concluded on 29 March. The participants discussed the situation and experiences of Sichuan and Guangxi in running joint rural enterprises. Zhang Yuhuan, Standing Committee member of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee, vice provincial governor and chairman of the Guizhou Agricultural Office, pointed out in his summation report that the trial running of joint agricultural, industry and commerce enterprises, implementing of the contract system and supporting the cities, towns and counties is a momentous systematic transformation in the structure of the agricultural economy. This is a new task that had never been done before. Leadership at all levels must list this task in the important daily agenda as they did in the movement of collectivization and strengthen their concrete leadership. This forum began on 25 April [as heard] with the participation of 62 persons. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 29 Mar 80 HK]

NEW GUIYANG PUBLICATION--GUIYANG WANBAO founded by the Guiyang Municipal CCP Committee began publication 29 March and is being circulated in Guiyang Municipality. The paper carries news of Guiyang Municipality, news in briefs, market comparisons, a literature and art column, fiction, cultural life and other articles. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 28 Mar 80 HK]

SICHUAN ARTIFICIAL RAINFALLS--Large-scale artificial rainfall and hail and frost prevention measures have been carried out in Sichuan's 160 counties during the past 3 years. In the last 2 years, some 40 million mu of farmland have benefited from artificial rainfall. It is estimated that the cost of artificial rainfall induced by aircraft was only 0.11 yuan for every 100 cubic meters of water per mu of land. Artificial hail prevention measures protected 29 million mu of irrigated land from hail damage. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 30 Mar 80 OW]

SICHUAN AGRICULTURE STUDY--The leading cadres in Sichuan are seriously studying agriculture, popularizing agricultural science and technology among basic-level cadres. Since last winter and this spring, the province has held training classes and used other methods to organize the agricultural leading cadres at all levels to study scientific knowledge concerning agriculture. According to statistics, 50 secretaries of the county CCP committees who are in charge of agriculture in Sichuan have studied the growth of plants, crop cultivation, cultivation of fine seed strains, agricultural economy and veterinary medicine at the southwest agricultural institute. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 26 Mar 80 HK]

SICHUAN COURT REVERSAL--The people's courts at all levels in Sichuan have rapidly corrected wrongly condemned cases connected with the miscarriage of justice against Comrade Liu Shaoqi. The Sichuan Higher People's Court made plans on this task at the recent conference of the presidents of the intermediate people's courts in the municipalities, prefectures and autonomous prefectures. The people's courts at all levels have set up special groups to rapidly clear up and try these cases. At present, 1,800 such wrongly condemned cases have been cleared throughout the province, correcting 1,002 cases. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 30 Mar 80 HK]

AREA
DATE I. 10 Apr 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

R 1

TELE ZHAO PENGFEI SPEAKS AT BEIJING CPPCC SESSION

SK091239 [Editorial Report] Beijing City Service in Mandarin at 1030 GMT on 5 April broadcasts a report on a meeting of the third session of the Fifth Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee on the morning of 5 April.

According to the report, Zhao Pengfei, chairman of the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee, spoke at the meeting. He called on the CPPCC committee members to rally more closely around the Chinese Communist Party, carry out firmly the line, principles and policies of the CCP Central Committee, further consolidate and develop the revolutionary patriotic united front, preserve the political situation of stability and unity and strive to speed up the four modernizations, bring about the return of Taiwan to the motherland, wage international antihegemonic struggle, and maintain the peace in the world.

BELJING MUNICIPALITY ACTS ON DEPUTIES MOTIONS

OW100156 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1307 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 9 Apr--Deputies to the municipal people's congress can make motions not only during the time congress is in session but at any time by submitting motions to the congress' Standing Committee. This was recently decided at the fourth session of the Seventh Beijing Municipal People's Congress. The decision was made to increase the role of the people's representatives and to make the people's opinions known.

The Beijing Municipal People's Government has conscientiously handled motions by the people's representatives and members of the municipal CPPCC committee. Many motions were made by the deputies and the municipal CPPCC committee members who attended the third session of the Seventh Beijing Municipal People's Congress and the second meeting of the Fifth Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee, which were held last December. These motions were forwarded to the municipal people's government in mid-January by the motions committees of the municipal people's congress and the municipal CPPCC committee for further processing by the departments concerned. At the fourth session of the Seventh Beijing Municipal People's Congress and at the third meeting of the Fifth Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee, the deputies and municipal CPPCC committee members expressed satisfaction with the municipal people's government for its handling of their motions. Many of them said the fact that government departments concerned have handled many motions within such a short time indicated the respect shown by the government for the democratic rights of the people's representatives and the CPPCC committee members.

Upon receipt of the motions, the office of the Beijing Municipal People's Government issued to commissions, offices and bureaus concerned, and to the various districts and counties under municipal jurisdiction, circulars on "conscientiously handling the motions" of the meetings. These circulars urged the departments concerned to earnestly handle the motions with a high sense of responsibility and to submit reports on the handling of each motion.

Departments concerned under Beijing Municipality regarded the handling of motions as a motivating force that can improve and spur on their work. Many of these departments studied the motions and acted appropriately as soon as the motions were forwarded to them.

LAST LINE

I. 10 Apr 80

R 2

PRC
NORTH REGION

Among those handled and processed were motions on such problems as production, municipal administration, communications, culture, education and people's livelihood. As for those motions that could not now be honored due to current limitations, the various departments under the Beijing Municipal People's Government are actively creating the conditions for their solution and have explained the reasons for the delay to the respective deputies and municipal CPPCC committee members.

A comrade with the Beijing Municipal People's Government who is responsible for handling motions told a reporter: Many of the motions by the people's representatives and municipal CPPCC committee members deal with problems that should be solved in the course of achieving the four modernizations. By offering their advice on the capital's four modernizations program, the deputies and CPPCC committee members have demonstrated their spirit as masters of the country. Conscientiously handling motions is good for giving play to democracy, improving work, mobilizing the positive factors of all sectors and speeding up the four modernizations of the capital. We have a good start in handling the motions and we will continue to do a good job. The municipal people's government has set up a specific organization to speedily handle these motions.

BEIJING INDUSTRY UNDERGOES ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY

OW091304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--Chemical works, powerplants and other major industrial enterprises in Beijing's southeastern industrial area are under constant surveillance to check pollution levels. A recently completed three-year survey shows that the discharge of cyanide and other toxic matters has dropped dramatically thanks to the measures taken. However, scientists propose further measures to bring the pollution levels lower.

Still to be tackled are too high a dust content in the air and the discharge from a thermal power plant and a coking mill of nitrogen oxide, carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide. The surface water is polluted mainly by sewage or waste liquids from a number of chemical mills. Electroplating without the use of cyanide has been introduced in some factories. In the No 2 chemical plant, the biggest user of mercury in this area, has improved its technology. As a result, the ground water now meets state sanitary standards. The thermal power plant is reducing its emission of black smoke.

Heating or cooking in factories and private homes in this area is being transformed from coal to coal gas and liquified petroleum gas. Pipelines will supply heat for some offices and residential quarters. Many more trees have been planted to improve the environment and air.

A similar survey was conducted between 1973 and 1975 in the city's western suburbs, with emphasis on pollution control in the capital iron and steel company. Within a fairly short time, cyanide and phenol content in the waste liquid discharged by the company was brought well below the state standards.

I. 10 Apr 80

R 3

PRC
NORTH REGION

Afforestation for Pollution Control

OW091306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--In the current spring tree-planting campaign in Beijing, which is on a bigger scale than any in the past decade, saplings are being grown at the new international airport, along new and extended streets and around the new workers' living quarters. Other places receiving key attention are some of the city's parks and scenic spots.

Some 600 big Chinese pines have been planted in the last few days along the entrance road leading to the new international airport. Over 20,000 poplar, willow and maple saplings are being planted around the square in front of the new terminal building, and some 20,000 square metres of lawns will be completed on the square by May Day. Saplings have also been planted along two new streets that will form part of the road network encircling the city, and at some overpasses built in recent years.

More trees have been added to the 230-year-old Summer Palace, and more than 2,000 new willow, pine and peach saplings are growing around a recently-established fishing zone on Kunming Lake alone. Saplings and flower plants are also seen near the many housing estates built in the city in the last two years. Young trees and flower terraces are being tended and chairs or benches have been set in vineyards to improve the environment.

Beijing factories list tree-planting on the pollution control programme. Some 80,000 saplings were planted last year in the compounds of the capital iron and steel company in the western suburbs of the city. Tree-planting activities have also been widespread this year in villages, offices and schools. People of all ages and from all walks of life have been involved in the afforestation drive and, since mid-March, a number of leading party and government officials and army officers have pitched in.

This spring half a million saplings have been planted and some 600,000 square metres of lawns laid in the city proper and an additional 5 million saplings have been planted in its suburbs. Beijing now has 130,000 hectares of afforested land as against 22,000 hectares shortly after national liberation in 1949, and it accounts for some 15 percent of the total area of the city. However, sandstorms still pose a threat during the winter and spring, because half of the 670,000 hectares of barren hills around the city are still not covered with woods. New policies are being carried out in the Beijing area to promote afforestation. The trees will belong to those who plant them and those who cut them down will be penalized.

SOIL SURVEY NEAR BEIJING PROVIDES DATA FOR LAND USE ZONING

OW100748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)--A general soil survey has been completed in Tongxian County on Beijing's rural outskirts after ten months of work.

I. 10 Apr 80

R 4

PRC
NORTH REGION

This is part of a national programme for an overall survey of China's soil and agricultural resources to provide data for agricultural zoning and farming modernization. A number of other counties have been chosen in both northern and southern China to accumulate experience for a national soil survey.

The soil survey in Tongxian County was undertaken by the Nanjing Soil Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and agricultural and forestry institutes and departments in Beijing. Among the more than 200 surveyors were agro-technicians from the rural counties and districts under the jurisdiction of the Beijing Municipality and from 16 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in northern China.

With the aid of soil scientists, the agro-technicians have learned the methods of doing field work, analyzing soil samples, drawing soil maps and distinguishing soil types by means of aerial photography. This will enable them to make similar surveys in their own areas. Experienced rural cadres and peasants were invited to tell what they knew about the soil and take part in field survey. Their knowledge about how to distinguish, utilize and improve soils has been summed up by the survey teams.

The survey shows that the county's 71,000 hectares of farmland consists of brown, sandy and wet soils and swampy soil on the low-lying land. Some 20,000 hectares of farmland has been found to have adequate nutrients while the rest lacks either phosphorus or potassium. Some of the farmland is saline and alkaline, easily waterlogged or subject to wind and sandstorms and has to be transformed, according to the scientists. Soil maps have been drawn up and a paper has been written on the survey.

SHANXI PARTY PLENARY SESSION DISCUSSES PROBLEMS, TASKS

HK100811 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Mar 80 p 1 HK

[Report: "Fourth Provincial CCP Committee Holds Third Enlarged Plenary Session"]

[Excerpts] The third (enlarged) plenary session of the Fourth Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee was held in Taiyuan from 15 to 24 March.

The session was attended by 40 members and 23 alternate members of the provincial CCP committee. A total of 297 persons attended as observers, including responsible comrades of all prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees, provincial departments, committees, bureaus and offices, institutes of higher education, and large factories, mines and other enterprises.

The session conveyed the spirit of the 5th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. The participants seriously studied the "draft revision of the CCP constitution," the "guiding principles for inner-party political life," and the important speeches of Comrades Hua Guofeng, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun, and unanimously pledged to resolutely implement them.

A full session was held on 23 March. In the morning Comrades Wang Kewen and Luo Guibo spoke on industrial production and party building respectively. Comrade Wang Qian delivered the summation speech on behalf of the provincial CCP committee Standing Committee in the afternoon.

The participants unanimously held: The fifth plenary session was another important meeting for our party following the third and fourth plenary sessions. The important resolutions and major policy decisions adopted at the fifth plenary session are of extremely far-reaching significance for strengthening and improving party leadership, enhancing the party's fighting strength, and stimulating the building of the four modernizations.

Many comrades said: The rehabilitation of Comrade Liu Shaoqi will enable the party and the people of the whole country to remember this painful lesson and will insure that similar cases never happen again. Hence, the rehabilitation of Comrade Liu Shaoqi is certainly not just a reversal of the miscarriage of justice suffered by one individual, but involves the further emancipation of the minds of the whole party and the masses. It is certainly not just a matter of evaluating Comrade Liu Shaoqi as an individual, but involves further eliminating the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in the party's theory, line, principles and policies. It is a major affair for radically turning chaos to order. With one person rehabilitated, tens of thousands are liberated. In this way we can have still greater ease of mind in carrying out the party policies and implement them in a sounder way. The comrades also held: We should realize that due to the fact that Comrade Liu Shaoqi was criticized for many years during the Great Cultural Revolution, while those who took part in criticizing him did not know the true facts, ideological problems of various kinds may occur among some of the masses, especially among young people, over the question of his complete rehabilitation. The remnant forces of the "gang of four" are certain to spread all kinds of slanders, maliciously smear our party and start rumors to create trouble. We must heighten vigilance and resolutely rebuff the interference and sabotage caused by class enemies. We should carry out appropriate ideological education to deal with certain muddled ideas among the masses. We must extensively publicize Comrade Liu Shaoqi's tremendous achievements in China's revolution and construction. In upholding the party's democratic centralism it is necessary to bring democracy into full play and also put into effect a high degree of centralism. The most fundamental thing is that the whole party must obey the centralized and unified leadership of the Central Committee and unswervingly carry out the Central Committee's political, ideological and organizational lines. It is forbidden to spread opinions showing distrust of, dissatisfaction with and opposition to the Central Committee's line, principles and policies. Certain comrades in our province have made mistakes precisely on this solemn issue. Everyone held: In upholding the party's democratic centralism, it is first essential to put collective leadership into effect. Major issues should be decided on by the collective, not by the individual or by a few people. Secondly it is necessary to have a division of responsibilities.

The session analyzed the basic conditions of the leadership groups at all levels in the province, pointing out: In accordance with the spirit of the fifth plenary session, it is necessary to gradually rectify the leadership groups at all levels, boldly promote and employ middle-aged cadres, vigorously select and promote young cadres, and gradually promote to leading posts at all levels those outstanding cadres who resolutely implement the party's line, who have been tested in practice, possess true talent and ability, and are supported by the masses. This is an urgent strategic task. We will be making a historical mistake if we cannot select, promote and cultivate a number of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres in 3 to 5 years. Therefore, it is the cardinal solemn political task of party committees at all levels to select, promote and cultivate successors.

Readjusting and strengthening the leadership groups at all levels is a serious task. In addition to having a strong sense of policy, in implementing this task we will also encounter all kinds of obstacles. Hence, it is first necessary to carry out deepgoing and meticulous ideological education. At the same time, it is necessary to guard against factionalist interference; it is particularly necessary to heighten vigilance against certain bad people. We must persistently appoint people to posts on their merits, and oppose appointing people according to faction. It is necessary to follow the mass line. We cannot carry out the task in a rough and ready way by simply following the impression of an individual leader.

To strengthen and improve party leadership and enhance the party's fighting strength, the session proposed that universal and deepgoing ideological and political education be carried out among all party members and cadres by means of conveying and studying the spirit of the fifth plenary session, discussing the draft revision of the party constitution and implementing the "guiding principles for inner-party political life," and studying the treatises of party leaders on party building. Comrade Liu Shaoqi's "How To Be a Good Communist" is a major Marxist work and forms a component part of Mao Zedong Thought on party building. It has nurtured the growth of a generation of communists. Hence, we must regard it as important teaching material for the ideological education of party members.

The session pointed out: In the course of implementing the spirit of the fifth plenary session, it is necessary to carry out to the end the work of redressing miscarriages of justice. At present it is necessary to get a good grasp of reexamining and correcting miscarriages of justice involved with the case of Comrade Liu Shaoqi. The leaders of certain units actually make no effort to correct obvious miscarriages of justice, and in certain counties, many cases have actually been concealed for a long time, with their solution constantly being delayed. This is absolutely impermissible.

Strengthening and improving party leadership is for the purpose of promoting the building of the four modernizations. The session emphasized: No matter how busy we are in work, we must constantly grasp the four modernizations, and make a success of other work centering on economic work. If economic work is not done well, it means that the party's political line has not been carried out well.

In agriculture, it is first necessary to correctly understand the current agricultural situation and do a good job of combating drought, protecting the wheat and insuring spring sowing. It is necessary to resolutely discard ideas such as "waiting for rain" and "relying on heaven for food." The provincial and prefectural departments concerned must immediately send forces to places where the drought is serious, to do a good job of fighting drought with the masses, and strive for a bumper harvest. While correcting the past one-sided emphasis on grain production, we must not go to the opposite extreme and neglect grain production. We must get a good grasp of grain, and also make all-round arrangements for forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery in the light of local conditions. It is particularly important to do a good job of afforestation.

In industry, it is first necessary to launch right now the movement to increase production and practice economy and strive to fulfill and overfulfill the monthly and quarterly production plans throughout the year.

BRIEFS

HEBEI FODDER PROCESSING--There are now some 100 fodder processing plants and workshops in Hebei. Since the beginning of last year, they have processed a total of more than 80 million jin of different kinds of fodder. [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 24 Mar 80 HK]

I. 10 Apr 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

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CHEN LEI ADDRESSES HARBIN MEETING ON OFFICE WORK STYLE

OW100520 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Excerpts] The Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government jointly held a meeting at the provincial exhibition hall and theater on the afternoon of 9 April to mobilize provincial office cadres to carry out investigation and study at the basic level. Present were leading comrades of the party and government organizations in the province including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Li Jianbai, Zhao Dezun, Wang Luming, Chen Yuanzhi, (Gao Lu), Xie Yungqing, (Li Li) and Wang Caoli.

At the meeting, Chen Lei, secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province, made a report entitled "Make Vigorous Efforts To Carry Out Investigation and Study and To Improve the Work Style." After dealing with the importance of carrying out investigation and study, Chen Lei said in the report that under the unified leadership of the provincial party committee, provincial-level organs made a large-scale economic investigation last year. The investigation, which lasted more than 5 months, played an important role in promoting our province's economic development as well as in carrying forward the party's fine traditions and improving our work style. In conclusion, Governor Chen Lei dealt with the question of improving the work style. He said that by making economic investigations, our provincial-level organs have begun to change the style of giving arbitrary and impractical directions.

With the improvement of the cadres' work style, especially of leading cadres at various levels, our work efficiency has greatly increased. It is very valuable and commendable that many comrades have a high revolutionary spirit, work hard and compete with one another in contributing to the four modernizations. This is the main aspect of the office cadres' work style. It should also be noted, however, that there are still many problems in the office cadres' work style, such as being dilatory and lacking a sense of urgency, being irresponsible, passing the buck, (waiting for others to handle matters), quarreling with and undermining one another, trying not to offend anybody, by-passing problems, standing high above others and practicing bureaucratism. Effective measures must be taken to overcome all of these problems. I hope that party members in the provincial-level organs and leading cadres at various levels will play an exemplary and leading role. Those who are going down to make economic investigations or to participate in spring farming or those who will continue to work in office should all conscientiously study and implement the "guiding principles for inner-party political life," carry forward our fine work style and do away with all unhealthy practices. Inspired by the guidelines laid down at the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, let us unite as one to perform all our work well and make new contributions in the 1980's full of promise.

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO ON ADMINISTERING PARTY WORK

OW070252 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Apr OW

[HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 7 April commentator's article: "Party Committees Must Administer Party Work Well"]

[Summary] "Party committees at all levels must care for party building in order to enhance the party's fighting capability and give full play to its leading role." The key to China realizing the four modernizations lies in party building.

"The tasks we must now carry out are restoring the party's fighting capability and its fine traditions. This is the important key to strengthening party building, fulfilling its historic mission and realizing its program and goals. In the present stage, construction of the four modernizations is the party's central task."

To administer party work well, party committees must act according to the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee; that is, "they must take this as the guiding thought--uphold and improve party leadership and raise its fighting capability." In party building, emphasis must be placed on making party members meet the requirements set for party members and on giving full play to the role of party organizations.

"In the course of implementing the 'guiding principles for inner-party political life,' it is necessary to organize study classes aimed at increasing the party members' basic knowledge of the party. This must be done in conjunction with discussion of the party constitution. It is also necessary to develop a universal and thorough ideological and political education campaign throughout the party and carry out rectification on the basis of education. Through education and rectification, we must make our comrades understand what constitutes a qualified party member, enhance the party members' consciousness of upholding the party's political and ideological lines, and strengthen the party's unity, its democratic centralism and the sense of organization and discipline so as to raise the party's fighting capability to a new level."

WANG ENMAO SPEAKS AT JILIN CCP STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

SK081442 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Apr 80 SK

[Text] According to a JILIN RIBAO report, at a recent enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee [held March 14-20], Wang Enmao, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, pointed out: At present, the most important and pressing task before us is to resolutely implement the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and to sincerely solve the issues concerning the organizational line of the party in order to improve and uphold the party's leadership, heighten the fighting capacity of the party and insure the unremitting implementation of the party's political and ideological lines and the smooth advance of socialist modernization.

Comrade Wang Enmao stressed: In order to uphold and improve the party's leadership and to solve the issues concerning the organizational line of the party, the most important and pressing thing to do at present is to pay attention to the fostering and selection of good successors for the party's leading bodies at all levels. This is a matter of prime importance in implementing the organizational line of the party, an urgent task for strengthening the building of leading bodies and an issue of strategic importance. This is not only for answering the need of the increasingly arduous work required for the four modernizations but also for providing insurances for the long-term continuity of the party's line, principles and policies and the lasting stability of the collective leadership of the party.

This applies not only to the central leading organs but also to the party's leading groups at all levels. Solving the issue of training successors is an extremely urgent task which must not be delayed. Party committees at all levels and organizational and personnel departments must further enhance their understanding, eliminate mental obstructions, formulate plans and work actively to map out a namelist of reserve cadres, adopt measures for their fostering and strive to solve the issue of training successors for leading bodies at all levels in the province and in particular at and above county level within the shortest time possible. Emphasis should be laid on selecting and providing good successors to be the three top men in the county and at some large factories, mines and enterprises.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: In selecting successors, we should lay emphasis on individual succeeding individuals, not a collective succeeding a collective. In accordance with Lenin's theories, the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has correctly summed up a precious experience in the international communist movement and in the building of our party. This is an important development and a contribution to the theory concerning the building of our party. When we talk about replacement we mean the evolution of a gradually formed new collective leadership, not a change in which one person simply succeeds another. We must sincerely uphold this principle when training and selecting successors. We must uphold the party's collective leadership and democratic centralism and adhere to the mass line of the party. We should also oppose individual arbitrary decisions to replace the principle of "party exercises leadership over cadres," and in accordance with the need of the four modernizations program, strive to build strong and powerful leading bodies which can adhere to the party's line, represent the fundamental interests of the party and the people, serve the people wholeheartedly and work in unity.

In order to train and select successors, it is necessary to adhere to this criteria: What kind of comrades can be considered as qualified successors? At the party's fifth plenary session a draft revised constitution of the party was discussed in which six basic requirements for leading cadres were mentioned. First, they must have a definite theoretical knowledge of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and adhere to the socialist road; second, they must resolutely implement the party's political, ideological and organizational lines; third, they must have a strong revolutionary dedication, sense of political responsibility and a vocational knowledge and competence as well as good education; fourth, they must be unselfish, seek no privileges, uphold the party's spirit and root out factionalism; fifth, they must maintain close ties with the masses, be good at uniting the comrades and be ready to receive criticism and conduct self-criticism; and sixth, they must be healthy and able to shoulder arduous leading work. Our party has persistently upheld these six criteria for cadres in paying attention to their ability and political integrity. Likewise, these are the criteria for training and political integrity. We should not emphasize one at the expense of the other.

We should select young cadres to be successors, but they must meet all the requirements because not all young people are imbued with the ability to be successors. In training and selecting successors, we must grasp these criteria strictly and comprehensively so as to insure a correct and good selection. By no means should we select unqualified ones to make up the number just for the sake of looking for successors. In addition, we must be careful not to select the remaining elements of Lin Biao and the gang of four to be successors. If such persons were to be selected the party's cause will be gravely jeopardized.

We must heighten our vigilance and be very careful in handling this. Comrade Wang Ermao said: In training and selecting successors, it is necessary to adhere to the collective leadership of the party. The whole process, including the making of namelists of reserve cadres to the selection and utilization of cadres, must undergo an investigation by the organizational departments and the namelists must be discussed and approved by the party committees after a collective study. This is an indispensable organizational guarantee for selecting right and good successors. It is necessary to adhere to the mass line, to adopt the method of integrating selection by leaders with selection by masses and to persist in testing cadres in the course of practical work. To determine whether or not a cadre meets the criteria for successors, we must not decide by his single deed or examine only a short period of time but by his past records. We must not decide by what he says, but by what he does in practice. Veteran cadres must bear the whole situation in mind, must think about the future, have a strong sense of responsibility toward the party and the people and shoulder the glorious task of training and selecting successors.

Comrade Wang Ermao said: In adhering to and improving the leadership of the party and solving the issue concerning the party's organizational line, we must take the rules governing inner-party political life as our teaching materials. These rules were recently adopted by the party's fifth plenary session. We must also discuss the draft revised constitution of the party and conduct an extensive and deepgoing ideological and political education so as to do a good job in party building, to improve the party's work style and to strengthen the fighting capability of the party. We must proceed from objective reality in building the party and improving its work style. Generally speaking, the majority of the party members are good or comparatively good. But many comrades who entered the party during the Great Cultural Revolution have not been educated systematically by the party. Some persons have been deeply influenced by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Many of our new party members are not qualified. Some veteran cadres who were qualified in the past, cannot meet the requirements for party members now because they are affected by the corrosive influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four. What should we do in handling these party members? We should neither ignore them, nor treat them hastily nor given them simple organizational treatment. The first thing we have to do is to conduct sincere ideological and political education among them. Party committees at all levels must strengthen the leadership of organizations over this work. The party committees should have principle responsible leading comrades to grasp this work personally. They should devote a certain amount of time to sincerely study the 12 points of the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" and should combine this study with that of the draft revised constitution. Members of leading bodies of the party committees at all levels and party members and cadres of organizations at and above county level must take the lead in studying this. All county CCP committees must carry out rotational training among secretaries of party branches under their control within this year. All grassroots units, including organizations, factories, mines, communes, shops, schools and scientific research centers, must open part-time party schools and short-term classes and conduct party classes to educate and train party members on a rotational basis. It is necessary to train the party members once in the coming 2 years and this work should begin now or during the next winter-spring period.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: In upholding and improving the leadership of the party and solving the organizational issues of the party, we must convene a party congress, implement the guidelines of the fifth plenary session, bring democracy into full play, consolidate and strengthen the leading bodies of the party at all levels. In accordance with the guidelines of the fifth plenary session and the resolution on convening the 12th national party congress, the fourth Jilin provincial party congress should be held prior to the 12th national party congress. All party congresses of counties, municipalities and autonomous prefectures should be held and concluded prior to the provincial party congress.

In closing his speech, Comrade Wang Enmao said: We must comprehensively, sincerely and resolutely implement the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, grasp firmly and well economic construction and consider it as central task. We must do a good job in the four modernizations, score remarkable achievements on all fronts and further develop the excellent situation in the province so as to greet the successful convocation of the 12th national party congress.

LI DIPING ATTENDS JILIN CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

SK091332 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 80 SK

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Fourth Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee held its fifth session on the afternoon of 6 April. Members participating in the session discussed and approved the following two resolutions:

1. The resolution on reducing the number of posts which have been concurrently held by the provincial CPPCC committee's members including vice chairmen and Standing Committee members in the provincial people's congress or in the provincial people's government.
2. The resolution on assigning personnel for the various work groups subordinate to the provincial CPPCC committee--they approved the namelist of staff for the nine established work groups of economic construction, science and technology, literature and arts, education, medicine and public health, nationalities' affairs, women's affairs, industry and commerce and of propaganda activities in dealing with Taiwan. They also decided to have the staff of the various work groups elect their leader and deputy leaders at the proper time after this session.

Members attending the session also elected additional leading personnel for the Studying Committee and the Committee of Historical Accounts of Past Events of the provincial CPPCC committee.

At the session, Comrade Li Diping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered a speech in which he stated: In order to bring into play the role of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC committee to a better extent, from now on it is necessary to closely follow the party's leadership and to develop its own work on the basis of the party's central task. At present, efforts should be made to firmly grasp economic construction, to devote attention to scientific research and to the program of the four modernizations, to do a good job in implementing the party's political, ideological and organizational lines and to disseminate information on the party's principles and policies among the masses in a timely manner so as to bring the enthusiasm of all sectors into full play and to unite with the wider rank of people in order to serve the four modernizations.

LI YOUWEN CHAIRS JILIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING

SK101008 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Apr 80 SK

[Text] According to a JILIN RIBAO report, the Standing Committee of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress held its first session on the afternoon of 6 April. This was the first session held after the establishment of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress. The participants met together and studied and discussed the organic law of the local people's congresses and local people's governments at all levels of the People's Republic of China. At the session, they discussed and decided the issue of reporting to the higher authorities, according to legal procedures, the names of the responsible personnel of the provincial government elected at the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress, the responsibilities and tasks of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the plans for carrying out some major work during this year. They also gave some very good opinions on how to do well the work of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress.

Comrade Li Youwen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, chaired and spoke at the session. He said: We should carry out the work of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress around the central task of the four modernizations. By no means should we divorce our work from this. For this reason, we should grasp well the following work:

1. Grasp well the implementation of the resolution of the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress;
2. Strengthen leadership over the election work;
3. Grasp well the work on legal system; and
4. Grasp well the work concerning the appointment and removal of personnel.

In regard to the issue of how to do well the work of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, Comrade Li Youwen said: In order to do well the work of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and to bring its role into play, we must rely on the leadership of the party closely and carry out the work under the direct guidance of the party. We should uphold democratic centralism. In discussing major issues, it is necessary to draw the wisdom and experience of the collective so as to make a correct decision. We should foster a fine ideology and work style and adhere to the ideological line of dialectical materialism. We should emancipate our minds, seek truth from facts, penetrate into the realities of life to conduct investigations and maintain close ties with the masses. In addition, we must sincerely study the basic theories of Marxism and Leninism, grasp the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought completely and correctly, improve our theoretical and ideological standard, and enrich our practical experience so as to shoulder the new tasks of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and to bring its role into full play.

WANG ENMAO, OTHERS PLANT TREES IN CHANGCHUN

SK081334 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Apr 80 SK

[Text] According to our reporters, on the morning of 6 April the deputies to the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress and the members attending the second session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee participated in the tree-planting activities in Changchun Municipality.

I. 10 Apr 80

S 7

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

Also present on this occasion were responsible persons of the provincial party committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee including Wang Enmao, Wang Daren, Zhang Gensheng, He Youfa, Li Diping, Yu Ke, Zhang Shiyang, Song Jiehan, Zhao Tianye, Jin Minghan, Su Junlun, Zhang Kaijing, Cheng Shengsan, Ren-qin-zha-mu-su, Zhao Nanqi, (Wang Jiping), Li Shuren, Feng Yingkui, Liu Yunzhao, Luo Yuejian, (Che Liqiao), (Guan Mengxue), and (Miao Zhuxian). All of them worked together in planting trees, packing soil around them and watering them in an effort to make the city green by planting more trees.

LI DESHENG GIVES PARTY LECTURE TO SHENYANG PLA UNITS

OW091126 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1621 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Shenyang, 8 Apr--Li Desheng, first secretary of the party committee of the PLA Shenyang units, gave a party lecture, entitled "Adhere to the Party's Political Line and Ideological Line" on 5 April to a training class for party and cadres in units at and above the divisional level.

Comrade Li Desheng emphatically pointed out: Adherence to the party's political and ideological lines is the most fundamental among the "guiding principles for inner-party political life." Every party member must consciously and steadfastly play an exemplary role in taking the lead to implement the party's political and ideological line. Every party member must oppose ossified thinking and the practice of proceeding in all cases from knowledge; oppose the erroneous views and trends of thought that negate the four basic principles; dare to resist, in a clear-cut manner, the words and deeds that weaken the party's leadership, doubt the socialist system, negate the dictatorship of the proletariat and deviate from the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; and justly carry out the work of persuasion and education instead of taking a laissez faire attitude.

This training class was sponsored by the party committee of the Shenyang PLA units as a measure to implement the guidelines laid down by the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and strengthen education among party members in all the PLA units in the district, particularly leading cadres who are party members. All the 180 and more people who attended the training class were leading comrades in charge of political work and the responsible comrades of organization departments at and above the divisional level. With the documents of the fifth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee as their textbook, they placed emphasis on studying the following five special topics: adhere to the party's political and ideological lines; strengthen unity and solidarity of the party; strengthen the party's democratic centralism; strengthen the party's sense of organization and discipline; and bring into full play the exemplary vanguard role of the party members. Comrade Li Desheng lectured on the first special topic, while other responsible persons of the Shenyang PLA units, such as Zou Yan, Fu Kuiqing and other comrades, will lecture on the other topics.

At the same time, classes for the training of party members in various Shenyang PLA units on a rotational basis have already begun. The party committee of the Shenyang PLA units decided to finish within this year the training on a rotation basis of the cadres in the district who are party members.

I. 10 Apr 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

T 1

WANG FENG ATTENDS MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR XINJIANG FIGURE

OWO80117 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[Summary] "A memorial service for Comrade (Huang Peng), member of the Standing Committee of the Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee, secretary of the CCP Committee of Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture and (?first) political commissar of the Ili Military Subdistrict, was held at the People's Theater in Urumqi Municipality yesterday."

Wreaths were sent by Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee; the Xinjiang regional party committee; the Standing Committee of the Xinjiang Regional People's Congress; the Xinjiang Regional People's Government; the party committee of the Urumqi PLA units; the Xinjiang Regional CPPCC Committee; all Standing Committee members of the regional party committee; vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the (?regional) people's congress; vice chairmen of the (?regional) people's government; all Standing Committee members of the party committee of the Urumqi PLA units; deputy commanders, deputy political commissars and advisory personnel of the Urumqi PLA units; vice chairmen of the Xinjiang Regional CPPCC Committee; the party committee and revolutionary committee of Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture, the Ili Military Subdistrict; and the party committee and Administrative Office of Hetian Prefecture. Wreaths were also sent by Yang Yong, (Wang Qiao), Liu Zhen, Wu Kehua, Guo Linxiang, (Tan Shanhe), (Xu Jianren), and the party and revolutionary committees of Henan's Neixiang County, the native place of Comrade (Huang Peng).

"The memorial service was attended by Wang Feng, Xiao Quanfu, Zhou Renshan, Tan Youlin, and Ismail Awat, responsible comrades of the regional party committee, the regional people's government and the Urumqi PLA units." About 800 persons attended the memorial service, including the responsible comrades from the regional higher people's court, the regional people's procuratorate, mass organizations, the headquarters and Political Department of the Urumqi PLA units, the North Xinjiang Military District and the party and revolutionary committees of Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture, and friends of Comrade (Huang Peng).

"The memorial service was presided over by Comrade Wang Feng, first secretary of the regional party committee and head of the funeral committee for Comrade (Huang Peng). A memorial speech was delivered by Ismail Amat, secretary of the regional party committee, chairman of the regional people's government and a head of the funeral committee."

Comrade Ismail Amat said: "Comrade (Huang Peng) was loyal to the party and the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Working with utter devotion, he selflessly dedicated all his energies throughout his life to serve the people over the past 40 years. During the Great Cultural Revolution, Comrade (Huang Peng) was ruthlessly persecuted by the counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, he waged a resolute struggle against the ultraleftist line advocated by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Comrade (Huang Peng) displayed tremendous vigor and a high fighting spirit after taking over the leading post of the Ili prefectural party committee and [words indistinct]."

I. 10 Apr 80

T 2

PRC
NORTHWEST REGION

Comrade Ismail Amat said: "After the downfall of the gang of four, Comrade (Huang Peng) took a clear-cut stand, resolutely supported the party Central Committee and the line, principles and policies laid down by the party, and the resolutions adopted at the 3d, 4th and 5th plenary sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Filled with confidence on the motherland's socialist modernization program, he devoted himself completely to achieving the four modernizations. Comrade (Huang Peng) worked diligently for the revolutionary cause of the party and the people until the last moment of his life. Comrade (Huang Peng's) life was one of glorious struggle and one of continuing to work for revolution. His death is a loss to our party, because we have lost a good party member and a capable leading cadre. We should turn our grief into strength and learn from his noble qualities and revolutionary spirit. In mourning the death of Comrade (Huang Peng), we must earnestly implement the guidelines of the party's fifth plenary session, strengthen as well as improve party leadership, and work with one mind and one heart to strive for achieving the four modernizations as well as for building and defending the border region of Xinjiang."

After the ceremony, the urn containing the ashes of Comrade (Huang Peng) was placed at the Urumqi Cemetery for Revolutionaries.

BRIEFS

GANSU PEASANTS' INCOME--In 1979 the per capita income of peasants in Jiuquan prefecture, Gansu Province, amounted to 161.80 yuan. This was 20.80 yuan more than that in 1978. This prefecture was noted last year as a prefecture with the highest per capita income in the province. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 22 Mar 80 SK]

GANSU CIRCULAR FOR ENTERPRISES--To counter the problem of some enterprises which produce poor-quality products at high cost, have low production efficiency, and operate at a loss due to poor management, the Gansu Provincial Economic Commission issued a circular recently which called for efforts to basically improve all the enterprises at or above county level within the year. The circular calls for efforts in carrying out the following work: 1) Improve leading bodies and establish strict systems of responsibility; 2) exercise comprehensive quality control; 3) grasp the basic work of enterprise management; 4) intensify scientific research; 5) improve the appearance of enterprises; 6) lower material consumption and save energy; 7) improve incentive systems; 8) open up avenues for financial resources; and 9) strengthen training of staff and workers. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 28 Mar 80 SK]

QINGHAI METEOROLOGICAL WORK--Vice Governor of Qinghai Province Ga Bulong at the provincial conference on meteorological work 1 April called on meteorological workers to improve weather reporting in support of agricultural and livestock production. Vice Governor Ga Bulong pointed out that at present some 25 percent of the meteorological workers in the province have not received professional training and called for efforts to help them raise their professional skill. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW]

XINJIANG PEASANTS' INCOME--Communes in Xinjiang promoted agricultural production in 1979. According to statistics gathered by departments concerned in the region, total grain output in 1979 increased by 240 million jin or 4.8 percent as compared with the previous year, and total output of edible oil increased by 51 million jin or 35 percent over 1978. At present, income distribution for 1979 has been completed. Total cash income of commune members increased by 120 million yuan or 21.2 percent over 1978, and per capita income by 17.67 yuan or 20.8 percent. The average ration of grain for each commune member increased by 17 jin or 4.6 percent over 1978. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW]

TA KUNG PAO ON SOVIET AMBITION IN U.S. -IRANIAN RIFT

HK091147 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 9 Apr 80 p 2 HK

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "It Is Necessary To Be Vigilant Against the Polar Bear Poking Its Nose Into U.S. -Iranian Relations"]

[Excerpts] After Carter announced the severing of diplomatic relations with Iran, Moscow yesterday quickly criticized through TASS the action of the United States and said it constituted a "direct threat" to Iran. This was the Soviet reaction to U.S. -Iranian relations.

Many commentators all over the world have pointed out that as U.S. -Iran relations become more tense, Moscow's scheme will have a better opportunity to prevail. The Soviet Union has long desired to stir up troubles, in particular in the Middle East. Naturally, once Carter made a move, Moscow immediately put on the pose of a "protector." This is precisely how it has proved itself to be sinister and cunning.

Moscow has not criticized Iran at all for holding the hostages for such a long time and thus violating the most fundamental principle of international diplomatic relations. However, it has condemned the United States for severing diplomatic relations with Iran and said that it was an attempt to "resolve the conflict between the two countries on the basis of conditions put forward by the United States."

When the Soviet Union asked Iran to release the hostages at a Security Council meeting, it also condemned Iran's actions for violating the principles of international relations. However, it has suddenly changed now and posed itself as an "upholder of righteousness." This is really shameful.

Facts have once again demonstrated that wherever the Soviet Union pokes its nose, matters there become even more complicated.

It is extremely unwise for Iran to continue holding the hostages and therefore become even more isolated in the international scene. Although West Europe and Japan have not followed the United States' action in severing diplomatic relations with Iran because of the petroleum consideration, they have verbally condemned Khomeyni's deeds. If Iran clings obstinately to its course, it will further isolate itself from the Western countries. This would be an excellent chance for the Soviet Union to squeeze it to its breast.

Relations between Iran and Iraq have deteriorated and the two countries have in fact resorted to arms. As everyone knows, Iraq maintains close relations with the Soviet Union. If the conflict is not properly resolved, how can Iran not wind up fighting a war? Nevertheless, what we find in Teheran are only the cheers of the radical elements and Khomeyni's fierce anti-U.S. speeches.

At such a significant and critical moment, it is necessary once again to have countries which are friendly to both the United States and Iran come out and mediate in order to find a relatively good way of easing the tense relations between the two countries.

U.S. officials have said that apart from economic sanctions, they may also adopt military measures. Such statements are unwise. The military might of the United States today can certainly take care of Iran. However, it would bring the United States no glory even if it can defeat Iran. If Carter is going to take any rash action in order to win over the voters, he will turn the superior moral position currently gained by the United States over the issue of the hostages into a disadvantageous one.

As for Iran, it should once again soberly and wisely examine its past unreasonable stand over the issue of the hostages. It cannot achieve its end by kidnapping diplomatic officials from other countries.

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